



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

Shoulder to Shoulder?

Sen. Taft joined in the current exasperation with America's allies, declaring we "might as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean War is concerned" if truce talks fail. The President disagreed.

Amid rumors of appeasement at Panmunjom, President Eisenhower assured the nation that he stands by the voluntary repatriation principle. He briefed Congressional leaders on the new U.S. truce proposals, but failed to squelch all criticism of the offer. Although Mr. Eisenhower did not officially receive a Congressional committee's letter requesting his views on allied trade with Communist nations, he said he does not favor severing all East-West commercial ties.

Floor Action

Purse Strings--The House passed and sent to the Senate two money bills--\$1,980,706,461 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and \$412,391,600 for Army civil functions.

Reorganization--The Senate refused to disapprove the Agriculture reorganization plan. Rep. Hoffman (R Mich.) asked the House to deny new powers for the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman.

Leave Pay--Passing a revised version of the House leave pay bill, the Senate barred lump sum payments to high federal officials and relaxed leave-accumulation rules in the ranks.

Soldier-Sawbones--The doctors' draft extension passed muster in the Senate in a slightly more generous form than the House had approved.

Rubber--Rep. Shafer (R Mich.) introduced a bill to sell government synthetic rubber plants to private enterprise.

In The Committees

UN Exit?--Recommending \$1,104,379,882 for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments, the Senate Appropriations Committee added a rider to bar payments to the UN if Communist China is seated in the Security Council.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

ICS--The Senate Armed Services Committee approved the new Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Continental Shelf--Senate hearings on continental shelf jurisdiction continued.

Cold War Dollars--In the midst of hearings on foreign aid, the Administration trimmed its appropriations requests by \$354 million. Some Congressmen demanded deeper cuts.

Ammunition--The majority report of the Senate Armed Services Committee blamed the ammunition shortage in Korea for "needless loss" of lives.

Atom and Industry--Congress began work on a bill to encourage private use of atomic power.

Immigration--A House Judiciary subcommittee took a break till June 8 in its hearings on emergency immigration, ending hopes of influencing the June 7 Italian elections.

Taft-Hartley--With hearings on T-H revisions ended, Congressional committees dallied in writing their recommendations. The labor law was omitted from the GOP "must" legislation list.

Pressures Cooking

Enjoying the private enterprise climate, the National Association of Real Estate Boards announced its answer to public housing: "Community conservation commissions" to clear slums.

James B. Carey of the CIO called the Senate version of wage-price-rent freeze authorization a "sorry spectacle."

Oil, gas and sulphur interests sent representatives to the capital to watch Congressional action on development of the continental shelf.

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Story of the Week...

FOREIGN TRADE PRESSURES

Powerful "Protectionist" And "Freer Imports" Groups Tug And Haul As Republicans Dissect A Program Important To Every Main Street

A lobby battle is being waged whose eventual outcome is expected to affect, directly or indirectly, the Man in Main Street, whatever his occupation, wherever his city or town may be located.

It's the hassle over extension of the Trade Agreements Act -- a fight being conducted for the first time under a Republican Administration. Both sides apparently are stronger than ever before.

Focal point of the current test is HR 4294, sponsored by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), to extend the Act one year, but simultaneously provide for import quotas on oil, lead, and zinc and, in the words of its foes, "pave the way for higher tariffs on other commodities."

Administration leaders have requested a one-year extension without substantial change in the Act, while they formulate a specific foreign trade policy.

JUNE 12 DEADLINE

The President requested that a commission be set up to study foreign economic policy, including reciprocal trade. Legislation to do so has been passed by the Senate and awaits House action. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 675). The Trade Agreements Act expires June 12.

Reciprocal-trade advocates are seeking more than a one-year extension -- they would like the traditional two-year extension, together with a stronger Act than the present one -- but they regard this as the best to be hoped. Key members of the 83rd Congress apparently are protectionist-minded.

Congress may allow the present Act to expire. Or it may enact a compromise bill. In either event, the present lobby battle over reciprocal trade is expected to continue next year, with much the same lineups as in the current fight.

The Pressure Lineups

The present high-tariff drive is generally regarded as the strongest and best-coordinated of its kind in the last decade.

The Big Issue

The (reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act was enacted in 1934. It empowers the President to negotiate lower tariffs with other nations. It has become a major instrument of foreign policy. The U.S. has negotiated 38 agreements with a total of 50 countries, 36 of which have joined in the multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The original Trade Agreements Act lasted for three years. It has since been extended seven times, the last renewal being in 1951 for a period of two years. Most extensions have been for two-year periods.

Backers of the Act argue that the Act has become a symbol of America's readiness to cooperate with other free nations. To seriously cripple it, they say, would cause other nations to conclude that we intend to return to economic (and thereby political) isolationism.

The law's foes claim it is doing far more harm than good for certain industries, and thus to the U.S. economy, by letting in "price-depressing" imports.

It's composed of economic elements which fear import competition -- particularly since they believe a domestic recession is possible -- and who regard the present Congress as a good one from which to obtain further trade restrictions.

In contrast to the days of Nelson W. Aldrich, William McKinley and Reed Smoot, most of the high-tariff advocates today represent small and medium-sized businesses or certain farm and labor interests.

Many big business and financial groups which at one time plugged for high tariffs now support liberalized trade. Their stand was dramatized by a speech of Henry Ford II, Feb. 17, before the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, in which he urged freer trade.

One spokesman said: "We've spilled over into foreign markets ... and mass production enables us to meet competition there."

This year, industry, agriculture and labor are divided, perhaps more than ever, between interests with a stake in exports and those affected by import competition.

As an example: Today the petroleum industry is split, with producing concerns fighting for an import quota while exporting companies oppose it.

That part of the iron and steel industry which exports heavily, favors trade agreements. Another important segment opposes them, because of import competition.

Within the National Association of Manufacturers, international business machines, auto and radio interests are said to want freer trade, while textile and other companies oppose this.

Both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor are split over trade. A similar division of sentiment can be found, it is said, even within single unions and corporations -- such as DuPont and Monsanto Chemical -- which are big enough to have important interests on both the export and import side.

On a regional basis, states and even cities are torn between conflicting economic loyalties.

MUST WORK TOGETHER

Within this complicated and bewildering pattern of interests, there obviously must be some cohesion among like-minded groups, if they are to make their influence felt in Congress.

Both friends and foes of the reciprocal trade program began planning their strategy last year. New "emergency groups" were created, to facilitate closer teamwork between the various groups promoting or opposing freer trade. These have been extremely active during the current session.

Whether by accident or design, the enemies of reciprocal trade have apparently had the upper hand to date, so far as strategy is concerned.

It has been the custom for the Administration to have its own bill first introduced in Congress. Top government executives would be first to testify, leaving the tail-end of the hearings for testimony by private groups.

THE SIMPSON BILL

This year, strategy seemingly was reversed. On March 30, the Simpson bill was dropped in the hopper. A host of similar measures followed.

The Simpson bill would extend the trade program one year, but simultaneously would:

- (1) enlarge Tariff Commission membership from six to seven;
- (2) make the peril point and escape clause findings of the Commission mandatory on the President, instead of recommendatory as at present;
- (3) broaden the coverage of these provisions of the Act;
- (4) reduce the time for deliberation by the Commission;
- (5) establish import quotas on petroleum, lead and zinc under certain conditions.

Peril Points, Escape Clause

This year's reciprocal-trade battle is the nth round in a fight which occurs with each periodic review of the Act by Congress. In recent years, foes of the program have added restrictions which limit the President's ability to negotiate lower tariffs.

One of these is the "peril point" clause, providing that the Tariff Commission determine the level to which any tariff may be reduced without injuring domestic industry. If the President grants a concession beyond this point, he must explain his action to Congress.

The "escape clause" permits the U.S. to withdraw a tariff cut if it is hurting a U.S. industry. Any domestic industry which considers that it suffers serious injury may petition the Commission, which reports its recommendations for action, if any, to the President. If the Chief Executive does not follow these, he must report his reasons to Congress.

The Simpson bill reportedly was drafted after consultation between members of the House Ways and Means Committee and members of the protectionist industries. "It incorporates ideas from the oil, lead and zinc and other protectionist groups," one high-tariff advocate told CQ.

Not until April 15 was a bill incorporating the Administration's proposals offered. This was HR 4594, sponsored by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.). It was promptly pigeon-holed, and the Committee, headed by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) gave the green light to the Simpson bill.

Some Congressmen have attributed this to Reed's ire against the Administration for its failure to back his bill, HR 1, to cut income taxes.

At any rate, when hearings on the Simpson bill began, it was the high-tariff men who appeared first and got the early headlines. They gave a better-coordinated performance than in most recent years, in the opinion of many.

A steady parade of witnesses marched through the Ways and Means Committee hearing room. They argued that a new man should be added to the Tariff Commission to eliminate danger of tie decisions; that the Commission should be the "sole arbiter" in tariff matters, and, as such, its decisions should be mandatory; and that industry needs expanded escape-clause and peril-point protection. (See box, above).

Later, reciprocal-trade pact backers appeared. They charged that one high-tariff man has already been appointed to the Commission, and that an effort was being made to "pack" it. (On April 2, President Eisenhower named Joseph E. Talbot, ex-Representative from Connecticut who has been called a high-tariff proponent, to fill one of the two vacancies. He was confirmed by the Senate April 10).

They also contended that giving the Commission mandatory powers would, in effect, make the President its "clerk." They took particular exception to the bill's new language for redefining "serious injury" to domestic industry:

"Unemployment of or injury to American workers, miners, farmers, or producers, producing like or competitive articles, or impairment of the national security."

The bill's critics charged this might enable one single plant within an industry to show sufficient injury to have a tariff raised. And they said the proposed quotas on oil, lead and zinc would violate agreements already entered into.

GROUPS AND LEADERS

Behind the testimony presented at the long hearing, there seemingly was careful planning by leaders of groups on both sides.

"Nationwide Committee"

A casual visitor to the Ways and Means hearing room might not even have noticed among the audience a tall man who day after day for the four weeks paid especially close attention to the cross-questioning of witnesses by Committee members.

This was O. R. Strackbein, well-known to trade men in attendance.

Strackbein told CQ: "You can bet on one thing -- when you hear Committee members speaking out in favor of the Simpson Bill, they're getting support from somewhere."

In looking for this "somewhere", many Congressmen emphasize the role being played by Strackbein's own group, the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy (for a full description of this organization, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 399).

Strackbein is an ex-Tariff Commission official who, years ago, decided that the scattered groups fighting reciprocal trade needed cohesion. He formed the National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, which served as rallying-point for high-tariff interests.

Last year, foreseeing a big fight over reciprocal trade, Strackbein decided his members required still closer teamwork. This has been provided by the Nationwide Committee, whose formation was officially announced March 21.

RECORD EFFORT

This group represents the "largest effort yet made" to block "injurious" tariff reduction, according to Strackbein. Its members are conducting a grass-roots "educational" campaign against expansion of reciprocal trade.

Strackbein is said to be calling the signals for this team as efficiently as any football coach. He personally quarterbacked the appearances of many of the textile, glass, fruit and vegetable and other representatives who testified in favor of the Simpson bill.

The trade specialist has said that the press has "distorted" the arguments presented by these witnesses. "We aren't trying to reduce trade," he contends. "You can have more trade if you put it on a fair level than if you let in too many imports and disrupt the domestic market."

Strackbein is on first-hand speaking terms with many Congressmen. His philosophy of lobbying was evolved long ago while he was serving as legislative agent for another group, according to Strackbein. It was then he decided such lobbying methods as letters and wires aren't as effective as direct contact with Congressmen, he says.

Some general provisions of the Simpson Amendment are regarded as largely incorporating the views of Strackbein. "The bill was written by a legislative draftsman, but his ideas came from industry," he conceded.

Many foreign trade economists, including those of the American Tariff League, feel that import quotas tend to "freeze" foreign trade, and that tariffs are to be preferred because they are more flexible.

Strackbein disagrees. "In view of the superiority of the import quota over the tariff in many ascertainable instances, this method of regulating imports should not be surrendered," he argues.

In a 1950 fight over the charter for the International Trade Organization, Strackbein's members were opposed. The charter died in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs "unmourned and deserted," as he puts it.

American Tariff League

It's no secret among the lobbyists that another large organization fighting reciprocal trade -- the American Tariff League -- would have preferred a milder bill, mainly because its officials feel a compromise measure would have better chances of passage.

These officials were consulted before the drafting of the Simpson bill. The Strackbein type of viewpoint apparently prevailed. But one Congressman said, "When the chips are down, the ATL viewpoint may win out, in the form of compromise legislation enacted by Congress."

For decades after it was formed in 1885 as the American Protective Tariff League, the group worked for increased tariffs, believing, a member said, "tariffs can't be too high."

Thirty years ago, the word "Protective" was dropped from the organization's title, but it went right on fighting for tariffs "which roughly equalize differentials in wage costs here and abroad."

It is the group's policy "not to reveal its membership." However, it is known to represent 80 different segments of industry and agriculture. It includes 300 associations with thousands of members. In this list are such leading companies as American Viscose, Monsanto Chemical, American Cyanamid, Bausch & Lomb, Westinghouse Electric, Phelps-Dodge, Forstmann Woolen. Some ATL members also belong to Strackbein's Nationwide Committee.

Richard H. Anthony, secretary, did most of the direct signal calling in the presentation of ATL members' views to the House Committee.

"We feel that quotas and mandatory authority for the Tariff Commission are going too far," Anthony told CQ. "We'd prefer a plan whereby Congress would

delegate powers to revise trade rates to the Commission and the President, but would retain the role of arbiter when these two disagree."

Under this system, Anthony explained, the President would have authority to enter into trade pacts, but when he wished to exceed limits recommended by the Commission he would have to advise Congress, which could empower him to do so by joint resolution.

According to Anthony, ATL's stand was decided upon last December at the annual membership meeting; details were developed by the 28-man board of managers, convening once a month. The executive committee of 10 did the actual drafting of testimony, and selected persons to testify. The League's legislative letter has provided members with a blow-by-blow account of progress.

Anthony himself has made most of the personal contacts with Congressmen. "We can't kid ourselves; you have to let Congress know where you stand," he says.

(ATL is among groups which maintain they are not subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.)

Oil Policy Committee

A third big member of the anti-reciprocal-trade bloc is the Foreign Oil Policy Committee.

This organization is closely linked to the Nationwide Committee and the Tariff League, through interlocking executive directorship and company membership. One member of FOPC's 13-man executive committee: O. R. Strackbein.

FOPC is a closely-knit team of coal, oil, railroad, labor and small business interests. It was formed March 4, at an inter-industry meeting at the Hotel Statler in Washington. Primarily concerned with enactment of oil quotas, the group also backs the rest of the Simpson bill.

Guiding spirit of FOPC is Thomas Pickett, former Democratic Representative from the Seventh District of Texas, who resigned from a seven-year stint in the House last year to accept the post of executive vice president of the National Coal Association. During his term in Congress, the 47-year-old lawyer was a leading opponent of the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Another ex-Congressman now representing this group is Carter Manasco, former Democratic Representative from Alabama.

Pickett's connections in Congress are said to be proving useful in the group's present campaign. The oil-import-quota provisions of the Simpson bill were the end result of a draft said to have been prepared in the National Coal Association offices. This was also the basis for bills introduced by 24 House members, nearly all of whom hail from coal-producing districts.

Pickett charges residual fuel oil -- a low-grade oil left from crude petroleum after various refining processes -- is presently "dumped" on the U.S. market "in unfair competition with domestic products." This oil is used by public utilities and heavy manufacturing industries as a substitute for coal.

Railroads have a big stake in this issue through their traffic in coal and oil. "Take the coal business away from these carriers and they would lose their very life's blood," according to J. M. Symes, executive vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The National Coal Association is currently spearheading what is probably the most intensive "education" drive for passage of the quota. Made up of pamphlets, bulletins, speeches and other informational media, its rallying cry is "CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM...from unfair foreign competition."

Oil-Importing Firms

Arrayed against FOPC on the import-quota question are U.S. companies with foreign production in Venezuela, the Middle and Far East, and Atlantic Coast distributors of imported residual oil.

These include five large American companies: Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Gulf Oil Corporation, Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of California, and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Three of these companies sent their presidents to appear before the Ways and Means Committee May 13, to urge elimination of the proposed oil import quota. Standard of California sent the chairman of its board, and Texas its top-ranking vice president.

Standard of New Jersey is represented by Arthur G. Newmyer & Associates, a Washington public relations firm whose officials told CQ they follow the reciprocal-trade fight but "definitely do not lobby." The Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce is represented by numerous members of the staff of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, law firm. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 123, 668).

Lead and Zinc

In March, when Rep. Simpson and his bill-drafting Subcommittee were sounding out the legislative desires of the lead and zinc industry, they invited a 60-year-old mining engineer from Colorado, Otto Herres, to present his views.

Herres, a vice president of Combined Metals Reduction Company of Salt Lake City, and former chief of the lead-zinc branch of Defense Metals Administration, told the members his industry's tariff protection had been so drastically reduced during the last 12 years "that today we have no protection of consequence."

Describing the "great emergency" caused by "heavy dumping" of foreign metals in the U.S., he recommended that protection be restored. The lead and zinc provisions of the subsequent Simpson bill substantially incorporated his suggestions, Herres told CQ.

Herres today is head of the National Committee for Lead and Zinc, an emergency group formed to "see this thing through." It was organized at an industry-wide meeting held in Denver early this year. Attending were Reps. A. L. Miller (R Neb.), Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), member of that group.

On May 15, Miller inserted a resolution into the record of the Ways and Means Committee hearing, asking passage of the lead and zinc quota. This was signed

by all members of his Committee. Rhodes testified in favor of the quota on May 15.

Herres' emergency committee is also working for the Interior Department's present exploration program, under which the government contributes, along with mining companies, toward exploration of new ores.

Herres told CQ that he set up this program while chief of DMA's lead-zinc branch. One top official supervising its operation has been Felix E. Wormser, vice president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, largest domestic producer and smelter, and head of Lead Industries Association. He was nominated Assistant Secretary of the Interior April 7.

Wormser has advocated tariffs which would drastically cut lead imports from Canada and Mexico, and told CQ he regards the Simpson bill as "a sound conception," adding:

"All I desire as a public official is to get equity for these fellows. Maybe it would be a sliding tariff, or a fixed higher tariff. Right now I think the Simpson provisions are the best device to secure stability in the industry."

On April 8, the Washington Post attributed these provisions in the bill to Wormser. The Interior official denied this when interviewed by CQ.

Another group backing the Simpson Bill is the American Mining Congress. This organization is seeking import quotas on oil, lead and zinc. It is a member of Strackbein's Nationwide Committee.

ON THE OTHER SIDE

Against this array of groups and individuals seeking new restrictions are lined up Administration, trade research, business, labor, farm and consumer forces now backing one-year extension of the reciprocal trade law.

Like the high-tariff interests, these groups are bound together by an intricate spiderweb of strands going in all directions. Top officers of one group are frequently officers or members of another. Several foreign-trade experts who back reciprocal trade are also advisers to government agencies.

At about the same time that O. R. Strackbein was laying the foundations for his Nationwide Committee, Harry S. Radcliffe, well-known in New York importing circles, was creating a comparable group for promoting the present trade program.

A former optical student who started his career as a stock clerk ended up as president of a large importing company. Radcliffe is executive secretary of the National Council of American Importers, which seeks reduction of trade barriers. Council officials have felt for "quite a while" that a less-research-minded group was needed to promote reciprocal trade.

Import Development Committee

The result of this conviction was the National Committee for Import Development, formed under Radcliffe's leadership last November. Organized to study and act on foreign trade issues, the group is currently waging an "educational" campaign for extension of the trade act.

It includes 18 different chambers of commerce, of most of the leading cities, and such trade groups as the Cheese Importers of America, the American Watch Association, and the Oriental Rug Importers.

As secretary of the group, Radcliffe gets out frequent bulletins, urging his membership to "prepare rapid action on reciprocal trade." The organization's treasurer is Arthur S. Kleeman, president of N.Y. Colonial Trust Company and director of several large companies.

"The real roadblock to foreign trade is that Senators and Congressmen usually vote according to their constituents' sentiments," Radcliffe has written. "Obviously, a change in that sentiment will result in change of position by a member."

Radcliffe's connections make up an important part of the web of reciprocal trade advocates. He is an adviser to both the State and Commerce Departments. He is also a member of the foreign trade council of the Committee for Economic Development. And Radcliffe is, or has been, top officer of several textile-importing firms which are pressing for freer trade.

He testified before the Ways and Means Committee, on behalf of the National Council of American Importers, May 19.

President of the Council is Donald M. Miller, head of Maddock and Miller, a firm which imports chinaware and earthenware, primarily from the United Kingdom.

Council officials emphasize that, although the National Committee on Import Development was organized by the Council, it is not an official part of that body.

Foreign Trade Council

Another foreign trade group is campaigning among its members for extension of the present trade program. It is the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., -- said to be the largest foreign trade association in the country.

NFTC was founded by a group of exporters who felt they needed a mechanism for meeting their common need for expanded markets abroad. Despite this original intent, the Council has remained more of a policy-making than a political action organization.

Each year, it holds a meeting in New York City. Officials of the various corporations represented on the Council's 65-man board of directors get together and discuss common problems. These companies include United Fruit, Republic Steel, Ford Motor, Gulf Oil, Allis-Chalmers, Coca-Cola, Otis Elevators and many others.

Head of the Council is William S. Swingle, formerly a member of the Foreign Commerce Department of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and an adviser to the State and Commerce Departments.

Information Service

Many of the companies which belong to these foreign trade groups are also members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce or the Committee for Economic Development. Both of these groups are active champions of freer trade and have occasionally attended meetings of an over-all organization known as the International Legislative Information Service.

This service, like the newly-formed National Committee for Import Development, serves as focal point for discussions by the leading associations and organizations favoring reciprocal trade. Its members include such groups as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and the National Friends Committee on Legislation.

The Service was largely the result of efforts of three women, members say: Mrs. Rachel Bell, wife of George Bell, currently an economic adviser to the Ambassador to France; Mrs. Grace Coy, wife of Wayne Coy; and Mrs. Lillian Owen, wife of a prominent Washington physician, Dr. Philip Owen. These ladies formed the group primarily to promote the Marshall Plan and reciprocal trade, but they have since retired from it.

AFL, CIO

Although members of the Service apparently lack an over-all strategy corresponding to that of Strackbein, they are actively working on their own in behalf of reciprocal trade.

Both the CIO and AFL began informing their membership of the importance of reciprocal trade several months ago. At the CIO, much of the supervision of this drive has been by Stanley Ruttenberg, director of education and research, while the AFL campaign has been directed by Boris Shishkin, research staff director.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On the business side, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. has been stressing the importance of reciprocal trade in its membership paper and in official speeches over the country. In April, the Chamber held its annual meeting in Washington and came up with a broader interpretation of reciprocal trade than it had previously held (all determination of injury due to imports "should be judged in the light of national interest," according to the new policy).

With its underlying membership of 1,600,000 businessmen and an active legislative department, the Chamber is considered one of the most powerful backers of reciprocal trade. On May 18, A. B. Sparboe, vice president of Pillsbury Mills and a member of the Chamber's foreign commerce department, appealed to the Ways and Means Committee for a one-year extension of the Act.

Manager of the Chamber's foreign department is Kenneth Campbell. "You can't cure the dollar gap by limiting exports," this trade expert told CQ. "All this accomplishes is to prevent our economy from expanding to its fullest."

The New York and Detroit Chambers of Commerce are also urging extension of the Act.

A pamphlet called "World Trade and Aid" is being distributed "by the carload" by the Detroit group, while the New York Chamber is giving wide mailings to its promotional booklet, "Favoring Extension of the Trade Agreements Act."

Tariff Commission

The six-man Tariff Commission was originally set up as a bipartisan, fact-finding body. Its members have the job of determining whether tariff levels are injurious to industry, and of making recommendations to the President for remedial action, when this is needed.

Many interests, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, argue that the Commission should be kept on a bipartisan basis. Otherwise, they say, its decisions might be made on the basis of special interests.

However, reciprocal trade pacts foes want a seventh member added to the Commission. This would eliminate the danger of a 3-3 split in deciding pleas for higher tariffs, they contend. Those who oppose this emphasize that Commission findings to date have always been either unanimous or by majority vote. They charge addition of a new member would mean "packing" that body and turning it into a quasi-judicial agency.

3 Other Groups

Among the most active members of the International Legislative Information Service, as far as promoting reciprocal trade is concerned, are the League of Women Voters, the National Friends Committee on Legislation, and Americans for Democratic Action.

One League official told CQ: "We're trying to bring this tremendous issue right down to Main Street and to get citizens to let their Congressmen know how they feel about it."

The organization is encouraging its community membership to hold discussions panels on world trade and write to Congressmen urging extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

The Friends group and ADA are using much the same techniques.

Federal Spokesmen

Supplementing the reciprocal-trade work being done by these private organizations, is the "information" activity being carried on by the government. This activity has stirred up considerable controversy. High-tariff interests charge the Administration is "lobbying" on behalf of reciprocal trade. Government spokesmen answer that they are merely keeping the public posted on the issue.

Focal point of the government's reciprocal-trade drive is the State Department. Through its division of public liaison, which maintains contact with most of the various national organizations, the Department has been "explaining" its trade policy to the public.

Department information branches have issued pamphlets and releases describing the reciprocal trade program.

At the same time, top State officials have taken their case before the country in several policy speeches. On March 17, 1953, John M. Cabot, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered a speech in Boston in which he emphasized the necessity of the trade agreement with

Venezuela and warned that passage of anti-reciprocal-trade legislation would "damage our interests throughout the Americas." He delivered much the same speech at a National Foreign Trade Council meeting in New York May 18.

On April 16, Thruston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, and a former Republican Representative from Kentucky, speaking at New Orleans, warned that adoption of the Simpson bill would "tear the vitals" from the reciprocal trade program and "lend credence" to Communist propaganda. He intimated that foreign-trade groups should present their views "where they count the most -- before our legislators."

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State, jumped into the fray on April 27 when, in a speech before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, he charged the Simpson bill would "change the Trade Agreements Act from a tariff-reduction program to a tariff-raising program."

In addition to setting forth its reciprocal trade policy before citizens all over the nation, via these speeches, the Administration has been presenting its case to Congress.

During the week of May 4, top cabinet officials testified before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of one-year extension of the Act, without "crippling amendments." They included Secretaries John Foster Dulles, State; George M. Humphrey, Treasury; Sinclair Weeks, Commerce; Ezra Taft Benson, Agriculture; and Douglas McKay, Interior. Harold E. Stassen, Director of Mutual Security, also testified.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Former Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) joined the list of former Congressmen and Senators who have registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Kem was elected to the Senate in 1946 and was defeated in his bid for re-election in 1952 by W. Stuart Symington (D Mo.). Registrations by Kem and others follow. (For other 1953 registrations, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 668).

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY, 2nd National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

James P. Kem and J. Paull Marshall both registered as agents of the crude sulphur producing company May 13, 1953.

Both indicated they would be employed for an "indefinite" period.

Kem stated he was engaged to "assist in the development of legislation to promote maximum recovery of minerals, particularly critical and strategic minerals, in the outer continental shelf, beyond the tidelands."

Marshall reported his interest as "legislation to conserve the natural resources of the subsoil of the outer continental shelf of the U.S."

Both told Congressional Quarterly they were particularly interested in a bill (S 1901) to provide for U.S. jurisdiction over the outer continental shelf and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease the lands for exploitation. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee completed hearings on the bill May 25.

Marshall said he and Kem were independents but would work together as representatives of the company. He said the company was the largest sulphur producer in the world. In filing, he reported he would receive "a reasonable fee for services performed, and incidental expenses, to be fixed and paid at the conclusion of employment." Kem listed his compensation as "unknown."

Kem served on the Agriculture and Forestry and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees while in the Senate. He is a member of the Missouri bar and told Congressional Quarterly that he has an application pending for admittance to the District of Columbia bar.

Marshall registered on behalf of the Magothy River Association of Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1948, and the Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., of New York City, June 2, 1947. He was registered by William J. Goodwin, formerly of the Chinese News Service, Inc., of New York City, as an agent of the National Resources Commission of China, July 7, 1948, and the Government of the Republic of China, July 15, 1949.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE, 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

James P. Kem registered as representative of the Institute May 13.

He said he was interested in "legislation involving the interests and welfare of the American merchant marine" on behalf of a group of shipowners who make up the Institute.

Kem said the Institute was supporting a bill (S 1918) to amend the Marine Ship Sales Act of 1946. Compensation was reported as "not known."

FEDERATION FOR RAILWAY PROGRESS, 1430 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. William N. Leonard, head of the Department of Economics and Commerce at Pennsylvania State College and president of the Federation, registered as agent of the organization May 4.

Dr. Leonard reported the Federation was interested in "transportation legislation." William R. Merriam, vice president in charge of public relations, told Congressional Quarterly Dr. Leonard had appeared before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in support of a bill (S 1461) that would speed up Interstate Commerce Commission action on petitions for increased freight rates. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 612).

A bill (S 281) that would permit the ICC to prescribe discontinuance of railroad services when they are found to be discriminatory or a burden on interstate commerce was introduced in the Senate at the request of the Federation, Merriam said.

Other measures in which the federation has an interest are HR 91 and HR 92, to repeal taxes on the transportation of passengers and goods; S 978, a railroad reorganization bill; HR 3203, a motor carrier trip leasing bill which the railroads oppose, and Section 13 of HR 4294, which would place restrictions on the importation of residual oils. The federation favors the restriction. "One of our members is a coal carrying railroad," Merriam explained.

Merriam said the federation did not have the force to engage in lobbying as do other organizations, but more or less restricted itself to testifying before committees on legislation in which it was interested.

The federation has 15,000 members -- 12,000 members of the public, 2,500 railroad security owners and 500 corporations. Its membership includes two railroad companies, the Central of Georgia Railway and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The organization's announced goal is to obtain better railroading throughout the U.S. through increased returns for investors and better services for passengers and shippers. The Federation was founded in 1947 by Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

SIGNAL OIL & GAS COMPANY, LONG BEACH OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, SOUTHWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY, all of 811 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Warren M. Christopher, Los Angeles attorney, registered as agent for the three companies. He stated he would be employed for an indefinite period.

Christopher reported his interest as "legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as HR 4198 and S J Res 13, "Tidelands" bills. HR 4198, (which became law) provides for state usage and control of lands and resources in the outer continental shelf in addition to granting the states title to the tidelands. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 638, 682, 686).

Christopher stated the time he would devote to legislative activities and the amount of compensation he would receive were undetermined and that he would be paid for anticipated expenses for traveling, food and lodging. He filed his registration April 21.

CIGARETTE LIGHTER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC., 303 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Stanley H. Bolz, a Washington, D.C., attorney, registered on behalf of the Association May 21.

Bolz stated he would be employed by the Association for approximately three to six months. He listed his interest as "amendment of the method of collection or repeal of the manufacturer's excise tax on cigarette lighters," and said he was specifically interested in HR 5, to reduce excise taxes, although it was not exactly what the group wanted.

Bolz said the association was composed of approximately 30 cigarette lighter manufacturing companies in the U.S., "the overwhelming majority of the companies in the field."

He said he would receive \$150 a day while representing the group, plus expenses for postage, mimeographing and printing, transportation, meals and lodging, estimated at \$250.

Bolz previously registered for the American Jewish Congress, Inc., Feb. 19, 1949, and Fraser, Morris & Company, Inc., and British-American Trading Corp., Aug. 2, 1949.

PRESSURE POINTS

"SHOCK" FOR UTILITIES?

Private power utilities received a surprise from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fred G. Aandahl, the AFL News-Reporter observed editorially May 15. It said Aandahl told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "If this Administration or any other administration should turn federally produced power over to big business there would be an adverse reaction among the people."

The newspaper commented, "Coming from Aandahl, a former North Dakota Congressman who repeatedly voted in the interests of big business while in the House, such a declaration was a distinct shock to such outfits as the National Association of Electric Companies."

HIT REPRINT PREVIEW

Under the heading, "Utilities bought publicity reprints in advance from Reader's Digest," the National Farmers Union's weekly publication May 15 charged the New York public relations firm of Bozell & Jacobs sent utility clients advance proofs of a pro-utility article entitled "From Washington Back to You" and urged the utilities to buy reprints for distribution in their areas.

"B & J's knowledge of the anti-power article before the magazine was printed raises a question as to how much the hucksters had to do with arranging to get it into the magazine to begin with," the report continued.

NAREB PLANS SLUM CLEARANCE

The National Association of Real Estate Boards May 23 announced that it was sponsoring "the most hopeful plan yet proposed" to eliminate slums and prevent the dilapidation of American cities.

The Association proposed creation of "community conservation commissions" that would establish "neighborhood conservation areas," with the aid of local governments, and would help enforce health, safety and housing laws. The commission also would be empowered to acquire buildings and lands needed for development plans and to levy taxes and special assessments.

CRITICIZE SEAWAY PLAN

"The deceit with which the St. Lawrence waterway proponents have pressed their cause has been finally exposed by the Administration, notwithstanding that it has given support to a limited project," the National St. Lawrence Project Conference reported May 25.

The conference said Administration fiscal officials "made it plain" before a Congressional committee that bonds that would be issued by a proposed government corporation to finance navigation work on the river "would be guaranteed by the government both as to principal and interest, and would be just as much of a burden on the national debt as if the Treasury furnished the money in the first place."

For The First Time...

TWO PRESIDENTIAL BUDGETS -- BUT NOT TWINS

If there is similarity between former President Truman's budget for the next fiscal year and the amount of money finally appropriated by Congress, it will be more nearly a miracle than coincidence.

With the Eisenhower Administration slowly beating a path through the fiscal forest in pursuit of a hoped-for balanced budget, and with Congress hacking its way through with an economy axe, Mr. Truman's appropriations figures have been sawed up as so much timber.

The present session of Congress is the first to have before it the budget recommendations of two Presidents -- never before has it been necessary for two Chief Executives to submit estimates for the same fiscal year. The Truman budget therefore was subjected to reductions by the Eisenhower Administration -- and now Congress is slicing it.

The House Appropriations Committee, where all money bills originate, already has cut almost 18 per cent from Mr. Truman's budget. Neither has the Committee been satisfied with Mr. Eisenhower's appropriations requests -- it has reduced them by more than eight per cent.

After about three months of examining his predecessor's appropriations figures, President Eisenhower said he would ask Congress for \$8.5 billion less. That would mean an Eisenhower budget of \$64.4 billion, compared with the Truman Administration's \$72.9 billion.

NEARLY \$8.9 BILLION LESS

Mr. Eisenhower has not completed submitting his revised estimates to Capitol Hill. But, for the federal agencies and departments covered by his budget requests, the President has asked for a total of \$56,800,126,822. (See breakdown). This is \$8,896,332,250 less than Mr. Truman suggested for the same federal units.

So far, the House Appropriations Committee completed action on seven appropriations bills covering funds for nine federal departments, civil functions and 23 independent agencies. The House unit has recommended \$8,537,056,942 for them, a reduction of \$781,228,716 from Mr. Eisenhower's request -- and a slash of \$1,815,195,466 in what Mr. Truman sought for the same departments and agencies.

Only one department -- Agriculture -- has been granted more by the Committee than the Eisenhower Administration asked. The House later endorsed this boost.

The House has passed seven fiscal 1954 funds bills and for the most part has gone along with Appropriations Committee suggestions for reductions. It did increase the money totals of two of the seven bills but no change was even suggested, from the floor, in the Treasury and Post Office Departments' appropriation -- the first time in recent years that this has happened.

The economy bug has apparently bitten the Senate, too. Usually, House-approved appropriations are increased in the Senate. But this year's First Independent Offices

1954 Budget Breakdown

President Eisenhower has not submitted a complete budget (which would include such "fixed" items as \$6.42 billion for interest on the public debt), but has made specific requests. These are compared with the corresponding items from the Truman budget in the breakdown below. There probably will be additional Eisenhower requests.

	Truman	Eisenhower
First Independent Offices	1,172,444,190	888,928,384
Interior Dept.	607,336,400	484,448,200
State Dept.	151,148,500	130,521,337
Justice Dept.	187,150,000	180,110,000
Commerce Dept.	1,131,195,925	961,602,925
Treasury Dept.	665,328,000	614,445,000
Post Office Dept.	2,906,800,000	2,834,700,000
Agriculture Dept.	749,409,342	703,366,242
Labor Dept.	296,818,600	284,915,600
Health, Education and Welfare	1,786,528,761	1,722,544,870
NLRB	9,800,000	9,500,000
Natl. Mediation Board	1,168,000	1,083,000
Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service	3,747,500	3,470,000
Civil Functions	683,377,100	498,650,100
Foreign Aid	7,600,000,000	5,828,732,500*
Defense	41,286,448,000	36,039,320,000
Veterans Admin.	4,574,214,664	4,295,046,664
TVA	254,355,000	190,822,000
Atomic Energy	1,592,789,000	1,096,000,000
Selective Service	34,400,000	29,920,000
D. of C. (Federal contribution)	12,000,000	12,000,000
TOTAL	65,706,459,072	56,800,126,822

*Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said May 27 the Administration is cutting its foreign aid request to \$5.474 billion.

bill -- the first fiscal 1954 money acted on by the Senate to date -- came out smaller than it went in.

In both the Truman and Eisenhower budgets for fiscal 1954, foreign aid and defense account for 73 per cent of proposed spending. In these items, the Eisenhower Administration made its largest cuts in the Truman budget. The \$5.247 billion proposed cut in the Truman request (\$41.287 billion) for the Defense Department has been the proposed cut most severely criticized.

The Air Force bore the brunt of this slash, with its original estimates reduced from \$16,778 billion to \$11,688 billion. Some Democrats in Congress have called this a threat to Air Force offensive strength. The President only trimmed the Navy requests, and increased proposed Army funds by almost \$2 billion to cover the cost of fighting in Korea. Foreign aid funds were marked down from the Truman figure of \$7.6 billion to \$5,828,732,500, (or less--see footnote on breakdown above). No Committee action has been taken yet on either the defense or mutual security funds requests. Hearings are now under way.

CQ weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced (MAY 20-26)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ, and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Langer (R N.D.), Schoeppe (R Kan.), Thye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 79....5/20/53. Increase allowances for carry-over and acreage allotments for the 1954 crops of corn and wheat. Agriculture.

CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 5356....5/22/53. Increase the interest rate on loans made by the REA from 2 per cent to 4 per cent. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5358....5/22/53. Protect the surface values of lands within the national forest. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5359....5/22/53. Increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System, create a Federal Farm Credit Board, and impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions. Agriculture.

Appropriations

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 5376....5/23/53. Make appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army Department for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 5397....5/26/53. Provide for the establishment of a National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5330....5/21/53. Establish the U.S. Arts Foundation. Labor.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 5313....5/20/53. Provide that each year an amount equal to the year's federal receipts from the tax on tobacco and tobacco products shall be paid over to the states to be used for educational purposes. Ways and Means.

HEALTH & WELFARE

*BEALL (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 1994....5/26/53. Authorize the care and treatment, at Public Health Service facilities, of narcotics addicts committed by state courts and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1992....5/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit all citizens of the U.S. to receive at least minimum old-age and survivors' insurance benefits. Finance.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1952....5/20/53. Extend coverage under the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life. Finance.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 1966....5/25/53. Amend the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System to provide insured aged persons and their dependents with insurance against the cost of hospitalization, and encourage the states to provide equivalent protection for noninsured persons. Finance.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 5402....5/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$125 a month without deductions being made from their benefits. Ways and Means.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 5403....5/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide that the work clause shall not apply to work performed by individuals who have attained the age of 70. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 5334....5/21/53. Amend Social Security Act to repeal the \$75 limitation upon the amount of outside income which may be received in any month by a person receiving benefits under title II of the act. Ways and Means.

Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1962....5/21/53. Require the marking of the containers of American goods exported with the words "United States of America." Commerce.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5363....5/22/53. Amend act of June 25, 1948, as amended, to extend the date for final payment of RFC loans made to religious groups under the Displaced Persons Act. Judiciary.

Labor

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1950....5/20/53. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended to exempt home workers in rural areas from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that act in certain cases. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5361....5/22/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act to make certain discrimination on grounds of race, religion, color, or national origin by employers and labor organizations an unfair labor practice. Labor.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 5367....5/22/53. Terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects. Interior.

RHODES (R Ariz.) (by request) HR 5368....5/22/53. Establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPT.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1949....5/20/53. Amend act of Sept. 8, 1916, re Reserve Officers' Training Corps credit for certain service as instructor in military training. Armed Services.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1981....5/25/53. Continue in effect certain provisions of the act of Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, re military traffic in time of war or threatened war for the duration of the present national emergency, and six months thereafter. Commerce.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5304....5/20/53. Permit members of the armed forces to elect certain contingency options. Armed Services.

IKARD (D Tex.) HR 5360....5/22/53. Pay former prisoners of war extra compensation for periods of active duty after their imprisonment and promote certain former prisoners of war on active duty with the armed forces. Commerce.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 5314....5/20/53. Extend the coverage of Servicemen's Indemnity Act to members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps when ordered to active training duty for periods in excess of 14 days. Veterans'.

DEFENSE

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5337....5/21/53. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

VETERANS

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1993....5/26/53. Amend National Housing Act and Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re maximum interest rates. Banking and Currency.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5297....5/20/53. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended to insure conformance with plans and specification in construction of housing initially sold with assistance of financing guaranteed or insured by FHA or VA. Veterans'.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5357....5/22/53. Prescribe certain limitations re outpatient dental care for war veterans. Veterans'.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5404....5/26/53. Authorize the Civil Service Commission to confer a competitive classified civil-service status upon certain disabled veterans. Civil Service.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 5380....5/25/53. Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served with armed forces of U.S. engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914. Veterans'.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5310....5/20/53. Similar to MACK (R Wash.), HR 5380.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5311....5/20/53. Increase the rates of pension for veterans of Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 5365....5/22/53. Provide for establishment of a national cemetery in or near Philadelphia, Pa. Interior.

KILDAY (D Tex.) H Con Res 100....5/25/53. Express sense of Congress that March 7 of each year be known as Friendship Day. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1965....5/25/53. Prevent payment of Civil Service or Foreign Service Retirement annuities to persons convicted of certain crimes involving disloyalty to the U.S. Civil Service.

CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 5299....5/20/53. Prohibit payment to Alger Hiss of any annuity from civil-service retirement and disability fund, and provide for return to the said Alger Hiss of the amount to his credit in such fund. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5405....5/26/53. Create a Federal Civilian Retirement Administration and transfer thereto the functions of Civil Service Commission re civil-service retirement activities. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 5333....5/21/53. Provide, for purposes of promotion to longevity, grades of certain service performed as temporary substitutes by employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5331....5/21/53. Require members of Congress to file annual financial statements. Judiciary.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5332....5/21/53. Make provisions re making public the names of contributors to funds established for the benefit of members of Congress. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) H Res 243....5/21/53. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study by House Ways and Means Committee authorized by H Res 91. House Administration.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

MORANO (R Conn.) H J Res 263....5/22/53. Amend Constitution to prohibit a state from taxing certain income of a nonresident. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 5396....5/26/53. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to authorize use of information filed by a public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. Judiciary.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 5378....5/25/53. Amend title 28 of U.S. Code re boundaries of certain judicial districts in State of Texas. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), Case (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 1946....5/20/53. Provide for more effective prevention, detection and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1974....5/25/53. Provide for a heliport in District of Columbia for use in helicopter service between Friendship International Airport and downtown area of D.C. Commerce.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1945....5/20/53. Amend District of Columbia code re authority to regulate vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5329....5/21/53. Provide for a commission to regulate the public transportation of passengers by motor vehicle and street railroad within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., and to investigate area problems of Greater Washington metropolitan area. Commerce.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 5312....5/20/53. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in District of Columbia, D.C.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 5364....5/22/53. Promote safe driving, eliminate irresponsible driver from the highways, and require proof of financial responsibility by persons driving vehicles subject to registration under laws of District of Columbia. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Pastore (D R.I.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.) S Res 116....5/26/53. Direct Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee to investigate certain matters re activities of Bureau of Chief, Post Office Inspector or of the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 5379....5/25/53. Authorize printing and mailing of periodical publications of certain societies and institutions at places other than places fixed as the offices of publication. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 5302....5/20/53. Provide for an additional Assistant Postmaster General in the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 1957....5/21/53. Repeal act of Sept. 30, 1950, authorizing transfer to State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Public Works.

*JOHNSON (D Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) S 1961....5/21/53. Provide for use of tribal funds of Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1972....5/25/53. Provide for transfer of certain lands to State of Minnesota. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5328....5/21/53. Provide for use of tribal funds of Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Ute Mountain Reservation, and authorize a per capita payment out of such funds. Interior.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 5309....5/20/53. Grant consent of Congress to States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact re their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 5381....5/25/53. Provide government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1973....5/25/53. Provide for insurance of membership share balances in federal credit unions by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) (by request) S 1963....5/21/53. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

MORSE (I Ore.) S Res 114....5/25/53. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to inquire into allegations contained in an article by Drew Pearson, published in Washington Post of Sunday, May 24, 1953, describing a pattern of monopoly control by Chandler interests in Los Angeles, Calif. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1947....5/20/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 requiring apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers and repeal such provisions of the Ship Act of 1910 as remain in effect. Commerce.

*TOBEY (R N.H.), Johnson (D Colo.) S 1976....5/25/53. Amend Hours of Service Act, approved March 4, 1907, to limit consecutive hours that certain persons employed in interstate commerce may remain on duty. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1979....5/25/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide for forfeitures in cases of violation of the rules and regulations of the FCC. Commerce.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1990....5/26/53. Strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 5298....5/20/53. Amend Natural Gas Act to give states jurisdiction over certain provisions presently regulated by the federal government. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 5305....5/20/53. Amend Hours of Service Act approved March 4, 1907, to limit the consecutive hours that certain persons employed in interstate commerce may remain on duty. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5362....5/22/53. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers to grant free or reduced rates of transportation to the blind and to ministers of religion. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 5401....5/26/53. Amend Merchant Marine Ship Sales Act of 1946 to remove discrimination against certain persons who purchased war-built vessels prior to enactment of the act. Merchant Marine.

NATURAL RESOURCES

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1982....5/25/53. Establish a special grazing district in State of Nevada and provide for more efficient use, conservation, and protection of the public lands. Interior.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 5306....5/20/53. Aid navigation and protect the fishing industry in waters adjacent to New York City by prohibiting dumping of certain materials in such waters. Public Works.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 5307....5/20/53. Aid navigation and protect fishing industry by prohibiting dumping of certain materials in coastal navigable waters of the U.S. Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

*AIKEN (R Vt.), Ives (R N.Y.) (by request) S 1971....5/25/53. Provide for public development of undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls and Niagara River in State of New York. Public Works.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1948....5/20/53. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on Big Sioux River at Sioux Falls, S.D. Public Works.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 1980....5/25/53. Provide a transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 1964....5/25/53. Modify comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin authorized in Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944. Public Works.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 5335....5/21/53. Provide for public development of undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls and Niagara River in State of New York. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 5377....5/25/53. Rescind authorization for construction of Libby Dam project, Mont. Public Works.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 5336....5/21/53. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on Big Sioux River at Sioux Falls, S.D. Public Works.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 5406....5/26/53. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize GSA Administrator to acquire property title to real property and to provide for construction of certain public buildings for housing of federal agencies or departments, by executing purchase contracts. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 5301....5/20/53. Amend and supplement reclamation laws to provide for federal cooperation in non-federal projects. Interior.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H J Res 262....5/21/53. Request President to terminate an executive agreement between U.S. and Canada re diversion of water into the Great Lakes. Foreign Affairs.

TAXES & TARIFFS

*THYE (R Minn.), Ferguson (R Mich.) S 1951....5/20/53. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Finance.

BYRNES (R Wis.) (by request) HR 5295....5/20/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re inventorying goods at cost or at market, whichever is lower. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 5395....5/26/53. Correct tax equities re methods of computing excess profits tax. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) (by request) HR 5296....5/20/53. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 5295.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 5300....5/20/53. Provide that declaration of attorney or agent, executed by a person who prepares an estate-tax return, need not state that it is executed under penalties of perjury and need not imply any expression of opinion as to the value of items listed in the return. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5366....5/22/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 as amended re free passage of certain replacement parts of certain foreign vessels. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5398....5/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a 3-year carryover for medical and dental expenses in excess of maximum deduction allowable under the Code. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5399....5/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow, as a deduction from gross income, certain amounts paid as life-insurance premiums, and provide more liberal income-tax treatment for amounts paid for hospitalization insurance and amounts paid under voluntary medical care plans. Ways and Means.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5400....5/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to change basis for taxing transfers of stock with no par value. Ways and Means.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 5308....5/20/53. Repeal the federal taxes on gasoline, lubricating oils, and diesel fuel. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 5407....5/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re extension of bonded period on spirits in internal revenue bonded warehouses. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5382....5/25/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to profit-sharing trusts. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5309....5/20/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit unemployment insurance coverage under state unemployment compensation laws for seamen employed on certain vessels operated for the account of the U.S. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On (MAY 20-26)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

S 1324. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to fix certain licensing and registration fees. CASE (R S.D.), Senate District of Columbia reported May 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. Passed House, amended, May 25. Senate concurred in House amendments May 26.

HR 1242. Provide for conveyance of surplus federal Indian school property to state or local governmental agencies or local school authorities. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. House concurred in Senate amendments May 25.

HR 1243. Eliminate the homestead designation and restrictions against alienation and taxation imposed on certain Indian allotments of Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

HR 1244. Eliminate homestead designation and restrictions imposed upon Indian allotments of Crow Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 21. House concurred in Senate amendments May 25.

HR 1563. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that amounts of certain unnegotiated checks shall be paid as accrued benefits upon death of the beneficiary-payee. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 16. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Finance reported May 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

HR 2990. Amend act which incorporated Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 14. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

HR 3406. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of the Klamath Tribe of Indians. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed House, amended, on call of calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

HR 4605. Amend Federal Reserve Act to increase from \$10 million to \$30 million the limitation on use of their own funds for construction of branch bank buildings. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported May 6. Passed House May 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 28. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to require the posting of supersedeas bonds. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 261. Grant consent and approval of Congress to the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 360. Incorporate National Service Star Legion. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 677. Incorporate National Conference on Citizenship. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 731. Authorize transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N.C. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 833. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 by creating a Joint Committee on the Budget. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 971. Authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 1151. Authorize transfer to State of Tennessee of certain lands in VA center, Mountain Home, Tenn. GORE (D Tenn.). Senate Finance reported May 7. Indefinitely postponed May 21.

S 1631. Amend section 10 of Federal Reserve Act to increase by \$20 million funds for construction of buildings in Federal Reserve System. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 5. Indefinitely postponed May 21.

S 1640. Authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported May 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 1644. Make certain provisions re rank of U.S. Military Academy Band leader. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 1679. Provide for coordination of Agricultural Extension Service appropriations. AIKEN (R Vt.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S 1870. Extend time for filing a report by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel established by act of July 16, 1952. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21.

S Con Res 8. Provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill. BYRD (D Va.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 12. Senate adopted May 26.

S Res 32. Temporarily increase by one membership on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare Committees. MORSE (I Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported adversely April 14. Senate rejected, 19-56, May 25.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 380. Authorize sale or lease of certain lands near Garden City, Kan. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20.

S 621. Authorize additional appropriations for lower San Joaquin River project. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), and KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported May 25.

S 1286. Authorize extension of levee on American River near Sacramento, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported May 25.

S 1292. Provide for reconveyance to Morristown, N.J., of certain land within Morristown National Historical Park. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20.

S 1637. Authorize sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma (Fort Gibson Dam and Reservoir). KERR (D Okla.) and MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported May 25.

S 1638. Authorize sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma (Denison Dam and Reservoir). KERR (D Okla.) and MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported May 25.

S Res 100. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 re reorganization of the Agriculture Department. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported adversely May 25.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1561. Provide for transfer of land to Johnson City, Tenn. REECE (R Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 21.

HR 2969. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to sell certain property in Prince Georges County, Md., acquired as a site for the National Training School for Girls. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4484. Amend D.C. Code to increase the maximum sum allowable by the court out of assets of a decedent's estate for funeral expenses. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4485. Amend the D.C. law re publication of partnerships. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4486. Amend D.C. law re forcible entry and detainer. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4487. Amend D.C. Code re continuing decedent's business. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4550. Amend D.C. Code re recording in Office of Recorder of Deeds, of bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 4654. Provide for exemption from Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in executive branch of the government. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 22. Passed House April 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate, amended, May 26.

HR 4663. Make appropriations for Executive Office, sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies and offices for fiscal 1954. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House, providing \$451,020,493, April 22. Senate Appropriations reported May 12. Passed Senate, amended, May 20.

HR 4664. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House April 22. Senate Appropriations reported May 1. Passed Senate, amended, May 6. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 25.

HR 4940. Provide for the redemption of District of Columbia tax stamps. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 19. Passed House May 25.

HR 5227. Make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1954. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Appropriations reported May 14. Passed House, 384-12, May 20.

HR 5246. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported May 15. Passed House, 395-2, May 26.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 183. Grant the consent and approval of Congress to the Connecticut River flood-control compact. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Public Works reported May 20.

HR 2761. Authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at or near the cities of Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill. TALLE (R Iowa). House Public Works reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Public Works reported May 25.

HR 2954. Amend Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the U.S. for flood control purposes. JONES (D Mo.). House Public Works reported May 20.

HR 4025. Provide additional funds for construction of dams in the Columbia River Basin by the Army Engineers. ANGELL (R Ore.). House Public Works reported April 15. Passed House April 23. Senate Public Works reported May 25.

HR 4505. Authorize sale of certain lands to the State of Oklahoma. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Public Works reported May 21.

HR 4677. Consolidate appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension service. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported May 21.

HR 4823. Convey by quitclaim deed certain lands to the State of Texas. RAYBURN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported May 21.

HR 4978. Repeat the act of Sept. 30, 1950, authorizing transfer to the State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Public Works reported May 20.

HR 5275. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 by extending time of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel for its report to Congress from December 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 25.

HR 5363. Extend date for final payment on RFC loans made to religious groups under the Displaced Persons Act. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 26.

HR 5376. Make appropriations for the Department of the Army civil functions for fiscal 1954. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Appropriations reported May 23.

HORTON CLEARANCE

The Department of State said May 26 it is revising the security clearance system which it said prevented Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton from appointment as U.S. representative on the UN Economic and Social Commission. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 671.) An explanation given was that her appointment could not be processed in time for the meeting from May 4 to 20.

In a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Acting Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith said he regretted the "embarrassment" caused by the "cumbersome mechanism now in process of reorganization." He said it was necessary for the Department to evaluate an FBI report on Mrs. Horton, and that this took 10 days.

RIVERS CHARGES "CONSPIRACY"

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) charged in a House speech May 26 that the recent indictment of Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) was a "conspiracy which the Interior Department concocted" with the aid of the Department of Justice.

McMillan was acquitted May 16 of violating the law which bars members of Congress from contracting with the government. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 667.)

Rivers said he never saw a case "with less right" come into a criminal court.

Poulson Defeats Bowron

Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.) ended the 15-year reign of Mayor Fletcher Bowron by scoring a decisive victory in the May 26 non-partisan run-off election for mayor of Los Angeles.

The vote total was a record for a municipal election there. Poulson's 287,619 votes (unofficial) gave him 52.6 per cent of those cast. Bowron polled 252,721 votes.

Both Bowron and Poulson are Republicans. They were high in an April 7 election which eliminated three other candidates and in which Poulson led by about 34,000 votes. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 462).

Principal issue in the runoff was a Los Angeles public housing program. Bowron had opposed efforts to terminate the program, for which some federal money had been provided.

Poulson said he would resign from Congress June 30 and take his new post July 1. He presently represents the California 24th District. He first was elected to the 78th Congress (1943-44) and was returned to the House in 1947, serving since.

Case To Head Fund

Rep. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) has accepted the position of president of the Fund for the Republic, Chairman Paul G. Hoffman announced May 26.

Case is expected to resign from Congress about Sept. 1. The Fund was established by the Ford Foundation to fight restrictions on freedom of thought.

Republicans Speak

Administration big-wigs made themselves heard on a variety of topics.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall outlined 1954 campaign points, hailed passage of the so-called tidelands bill and called for dropping the voting age to 18.

In a television interview May 24 Hall said these points would be emphasized in the coming campaign: "World leadership" shown by Mr. Eisenhower, reduced spending and a "great hope" to balance the budget, and no Communists in government by 1954.

In a statement May 23 Hall said enactment of the submerged lands bill giving states title to off-shore areas was a "severe defeat for the advocates of the socialistic superstate."

He said opponents of the bill "resorted to a campaign of irresponsible half-truths, outright distortion and plain misstatement of facts."

"Until a New Deal Supreme Court in 1947 ruled to the contrary," he said, "the Supreme Court had on 53 different occasions cited the rights of the states to tidelands areas, while lesser federal courts and state courts had done so 244 times."

More Than Four

It will take more than the gain of four seats that some Democrats believe is necessary for Democrats to win control of the House in the 1954 elections.

Democrats told Congressional Quarterly they probably could control the House with a net gain of only four seats, because they feel they could count on Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio), a former Democrat, to vote with them on organization.

CQ reported the Democrats' opinion on p. 653 of its May 22 Weekly Report.

However, Reams threw cold water on this idea May 25 by informing CQ: "I have never voted in the organization of the House nor on any other purely partisan political issue nor do I intend to do so."

LOWER VOTING AGE?

In another statement May 25 Hall came out for lowering the voting age requirement from 21 to 18. He said President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon also approve the idea. Only Georgia allows 18-year-olds to vote.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., charged May 22 that "violations of trust and incompetency" under the Democratic Administration had wrecked the morale of the Justice Department.

He said in a speech before the American Law Institute in Washington that "in January we found we had inherited more than our fair share of odd characters, log rollers and misfits." He said he was working on a program to bring delinquent cases automatically to the attention of supervising officials so they can not be "lost" while the statute of limitations runs out.

In another Washington speech May 24, Brownell outlined the Justice Department program to the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. He said the Eisenhower Administration has abandoned the "pussy-foot attitude of our predecessors" and is moving in several directions to protect the internal security of the country.

Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) May 25 dared the Democrats to make a political issue of a proposed \$5 billion cut in Air Force funds. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 686).

He said he believes the country will be behind President Eisenhower in the proposal to reduce Air Force appropriations requests. He said critics of the cutback are giving a false impression that this will reduce U.S. air strength.

DISCUSS 1954 CAMPAIGN

President Eisenhower May 21 had a high-level talk over the breakfast table about Congressional elections in 1954.

Republican National Chairman Hall, among top advisers who were guests, said he believes the people will generally back up the President's tax stand, although he said it was too early for the National Committee to have received any reaction.

Hall said the reports he gets from all over the country point to a rise in popularity of Mr. Eisenhower since the election.

Calls For Leadership

The Republican Administration was accused of weakness and confusion May 25 by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), who said President Eisenhower must assume the responsibility of providing strong leadership.

In a prepared address for the Women's National Democratic Club, Johnson said the "great crusade" promised by the Republicans last year has entered "the cold, gray dawn of the day of disenchantment." He said Americans did not vote for a reduction in their fighting power, higher interest rates, a weaker atomic energy program and "divided councils in the highest offices of state."

ADA vs. McCarthy

The Americans for Democratic Action elected its officers and attacked Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) before concluding its sixth annual convention in Washington May 25.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the three-day session, the ADA called on President Eisenhower and other GOP leaders to repudiate McCarthy. It said the Wisconsin Senator and his allies "have much in common with the Communists they profess to oppose."

Republican leaders were charged with knuckling under to McCarthy and the Democratic leadership was warned not to "bury its heads in the political sands in the hope that the McCarthy issue will somehow pass away."

May 23 the ADA adopted a political policy plank dedicating itself to combatting "the trend to political conformity now developing through fear and intimidation."

Elected to direct the ADA were James E. Doyle of Madison, Wis., Democratic State Chairman, and Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., professor of history at Harvard. Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) was named to the executive board.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA: Lieut. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, a likely candidate for governor in 1954, will get a taste of the office when he takes over as Gov. Earl Warren goes to London for two weeks to represent President Eisenhower at the coronation.

CONNECTICUT: Gov. John Davis Lodge has been in a fight with members of his own Republican party in the General Assembly over his program to try to raise the sales tax and corporation business tax.

MARYLAND: Democrats turned out in Baltimore May 25 to honor the only member of their party holding

a top state job, State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes, and lay the groundwork for a possible gubernatorial candidate.

MINNESOTA: Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R) emerged as a possible candidate to run against Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) for his Senate seat next year. But the man most talked about by the Republicans was Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.).

NEW YORK: Liberal Party endorsement of Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) for mayor of New York City became a possibility May 21 when Alex Rose, vice president of the party, said it would not necessarily shun a Republican candidate.

VIRGINIA: The Republican State Committee May 23 revised its patronage policy to by-pass its National Committeemen in distributing political favors. The GOP has complained that Virginia Democrats who backed Eisenhower were getting all the appointments instead of Republicans.

REVISE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Senate and House Republican leaders May 26 agreed on a legislative speed-up designed to permit Congress to adjourn July 31 and avoid a fall session. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), acting as Majority leader, said they would press for adoption of certain "must" legislation, and that several other items on the schedule for 1953 action might have to wait until 1954. An 11-point program for 1953 action was planned on Feb. 9. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 213.)

In addition to appropriations, Knowland listed seven points as a "minimum" for action during the remainder of this session. The seven:

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act; customs simplification; extension of excess-profits tax; federal control of oil in the Continental Shelf; Pakistani wheat loan; Iron Curtain refugee bill, and extension of the doctors' draft law.

He added that Hawaiian statehood and Taft-Hartley changes are still on the agenda, but action would depend on the Committees that handle them.

Majority leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), temporarily was hospitalized due to a hip ailment.

WHEAT FOR PAKISTAN

President Eisenhower and Republican Congressional leaders agreed May 25 to back legislation for a loan of one million tons of wheat to Pakistan. Several bills to authorize the loan were introduced. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 575.)

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) of the House Government Operations Committee May 27 introduced a resolution (H J Res 264) to strike from President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Department of Defense provisions increasing the power of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Hoffman said the proposed increase in power for the Joint Chiefs could lead to establishment of a military dictatorship. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 405, 586.)

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Speaking of a recent A-blast he witnessed, Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) said in a May 28 newsletter: "A kiloton is used by scientists to designate the force of an explosion. It is equivalent to the force of a blast of one thousand tons of TNT. The explosion at Hiroshima was 20 kilotons; the explosion in the Nevada desert was much larger."

In a speech to the Americans for Democratic Action May 23, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) asked: "What has happened in this great country of ours that we fear freedom? We no longer trust duly constituted police forces to catch spies and saboteurs, no longer trust school administrators to maintain proper teaching discipline, or church hierarchies or congregations to supervise proper preaching of the faiths. Instead we have given license to traveling troupes of Congressional inquisitors to pry into lives, morals, thoughts and beliefs."

Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) included the following "Washington dictionary" in a May 28 weekly newsletter: "Come in tomorrow for a conference" -- Give me a chance to find someone who knows what you're talking about. 'Your file is under consideration' -- Never heard of it! 'We are making a survey' -- Nobody has looked at your file yet. 'Let's get together on this where we won't be interrupted' -- Maybe I can get a free lunch or dinner." Hunter advised a check with this "dictionary" when government officials give constituents a "fast answer."

Speaking before the Louisiana Delta Council May 23, Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said: "On the same number of acres, with a constantly declining population, farmers have increased production more than 40 per cent in recent years. They are feeding 160 million people today better than they were able to feed 130 million 13 years ago."

Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) addressed the House May 25 during consideration of the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriation for fiscal 1954. Said O'Hara: "Mr. Chairman, I claim to be somewhat of an expert on economy because I believe that in the 13 years I have been here I have voted against something like \$130 billion of appropriations with which I disagreed."

The Administration's determination to seek extension of certain taxes "has brought the strongest protest from the public since the new Administration took office," said Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) in a May 28 newsletter. Dempsey added, "That protest, entirely nonpartisan in its source, may eventually aid the economy bloc in Congress to achieve its goal, at least in part."

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) said in a May 25 newsletter: "The President admitted in his recent report to the nation that a number of things which he made sound simple in the campaign last fall, were not quite that simple or easy of solution. This is not the first time in our political history in which promises were made rather recklessly. Adlai Stevenson tried to talk sense during the campaign He was an easy loser."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told Americans for Democratic Action in Omaha May 23 the Eisenhower Administration "does not seem to understand...that enlightened capitalism does not mean the right of big business to exploit the economically weak."

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

IMMUNITY BILL OPPOSITION

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) continued to release letters from attorneys opposing immediate enactment of the witness immunity bill (S 16). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 671.) While agreeing with the purposes of the bill, the critics recommended further study.

Philip B. Perlman, former Solicitor General, said the Attorney General, not Congressional committees, should have the power to grant immunity. Jacob M. Lashly, former president of the American Bar Association, warned of the possibility of "bargaining" on immunity grants. Francis Biddle, former Attorney General and past chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, recommended greater protection than an immunity grant for witnesses.

UNIFICATION OF IRELAND

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) reported May 27 that 75 members of the House had signed his petition to discharge the Foreign Affairs Committee from consideration of his resolution (H Res 19) favoring the unification of Ireland. The Committee has taken no action on H Res 19 since Fogarty introduced it Jan. 3. Signatures by 218 Representatives would send the resolution to the floor.

RUBBER PLANTS SALE

Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) on May 27 introduced a bill (HR 5425) to create a commission to accept bids for the purchase of the federal government's synthetic rubber plants to private industry, as recommended by the Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 306, 487.) The bill was referred to the Armed Services Committee, which Shafer said would begin hearings June 3. Explaining the bill May 26, (Congressional Record, pp. A3083-A3084), he told Congress it would have the opportunity to disapprove recommended sales.

REPORTS "SHORT CHANGE"

The U.S. is being charged a 15 per cent markup to obtain local currency for its new airbases in Morocco, North Africa, Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) charged May 26. Rees urged the House Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committee to find out whether there were any other "disadvantageous" arrangements elsewhere before voting any further foreign aid funds.

INCOME TAX PROBE

An executive order permitting the House Government Operation Committee to examine income tax returns through 1952 in connection with its investigations was issued May 25 by President Eisenhower. Several other committees have been given similar authority.

FREE HOSPITALIZATION

Three Senate Democrats May 25 introduced a bill (S 1966) to provide free hospitalization for up to 60 days for all persons eligible for Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits. Sens. James E. Murray (Ment.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.) estimated the cost of the program at \$200 million a year. Murray said the program could be adopted with no increase in social security payroll contributions. He estimated that eight million persons, and their families, would be eligible immediately.

HOUSE PASSES LABOR, WELFARE FUNDS

The House May 26 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5246) to appropriate \$1,980,706,461 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies in fiscal 1954. Final passage came on a 395-2 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 708).

The House approved \$760,000 more than the Appropriations Committee recommended for the Labor Department, and raised Committee totals for the Welfare Department by \$14,364,891. The House Appropriations unit reported the measure May 15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 674). Here are the House-approved totals:

Department of Labor, \$255,184,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, \$1,712,248,461
National Labor Relations Board, \$9 million
National Mediation Board, \$1,064,000
Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, \$3,210,000.

FOUR-DAY DEBATE

Debate on the money bill opened May 21 and lasted four days. Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) called the bill "one of the most difficult" to cut, and served notice he would fight several recommended cuts in the Eisenhower estimates. James G. Polk (D Ohio) May 21 plugged for an increase in funds for the vocational education program as "one of the most important types of education that we have today."

The House began amending the bill May 22. An amendment by William H. Ayres (R Ohio) to increase by \$700,000 funds for the Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship was adopted on a 59-39 standing vote. Ayres said "the President...felt the apprenticeship program and the training of our skilled labor should be increased."

Fogarty proposed a boost from \$300,000 to \$360,000 in funds for the Women's Bureau. The House adopted the amendment on a voice vote, bringing the increases in Labor Department appropriations to \$760,000. Proposals to raise the provision for unemployment compensation grants to states by \$26.3 million and to increase by \$1,339,000 appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division were rejected.

On a 123-61 standing vote the House agreed to raise funds for vocational education from \$16,048,870 to \$18,673,261. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), author of the amendment, accused the Committee of "penny-pinching" in recommending funds for vocational education below last year's appropriation of more than \$18 million.

SCHOOL DISTRICT PAYMENTS

The House also adopted by voice vote a Committee amendment to provide \$2,501,500 for endowments to land-grant colleges. This brought the May 22 House increases in HEW appropriations to \$5,774,891.

On May 25, Fogarty moved to restore \$6 million which the Committee had recommended cutting from the Eisenhower budget of \$66.5 million for payments to school

districts in federally impacted areas. Fogarty said the cut might result in the refusal of local school districts "to accept responsibility for the education of children living on non-taxable federal property." Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) argued that \$60.5 million was appropriated for this purpose last year, and no reasons were advanced to show why it should be increased this year.

The House tied on a 65-65 standing vote, but agreed to the \$6 million increase on a subsequent 99-87 teller vote.

Two proposed increases for the vocational rehabilitation program were also adopted by the House, bringing the May 25 boost in Welfare appropriations to \$8,590,000.

Three futile attempts were made May 25 to increase funds for hospital construction grants-in-aid to states. Fogarty proposed a \$25 million boost in the Committee-approved \$50 million figure, and two other proposals would have made \$10 million and \$20 million increases.

Three roll-call votes marked the May 26 consideration of the bill. Busbey demanded a vote on the Fogarty amendment to increase funds for payments to school districts by \$6 million. The House upheld the boost on a 236-156 roll call, after rejecting it on a 25-31 standing vote.

Fogarty moved to recommit the bill to include a \$25 million increase above the \$50 million provided for construction of hospitals. The recommitment motion was rejected on a 197-203 roll call. The House then passed the bill on a 395-2 roll call.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- Increase from \$2.7 million to \$3.4 million funds for the Bureau of Apprenticeship. Standing, 59-39.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- Increase from \$300,000 to \$360,000 funds for the Women's Bureau. Voice.

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Increase from \$2.75 million to \$3.104 million funds for Freedmen's Hospital, and delete requirement for advance arrangements prior to admission of non-residents of D.C. Voice.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) -- Increase Howard University funds from \$2.24 million to \$2.535 million. Standing, 82-70. Teller, 113-101.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- Raise funds for vocational education from \$16,048,870 to \$18,673,261. Standing, 123-61.

James W. Trimble (D Ark.) -- Delete limitation on use of vocational education funds in distributive occupations. Voice.

Watkins M. Abbott (D Va.) -- Raise the limit on apportionment of vocational education funds to the states from \$15,873,870 to \$18,498,261. Voice.

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) -- (For the Committee) -- Provide \$2,501,500 for endowments to land-grant colleges. Voice.

Fogarty -- Raise provision for payments to school districts in federally impacted areas from \$60.5 million to \$66.5 million. Standing, 65-65. Teller, 99-87. Roll call, 236-156.

Fogarty -- Boost from \$20.6 million to \$23 million funds for payments to states for vocational rehabilitation. Standing, 78-41.

Fogarty -- Raise from \$500,000 to \$690,000 funds for expenses of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Standing, 63-50. Tellers, 82-80.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Include specification that Public Health Service funds for hospital and medical care can be used for research on technical nursing standards and for nursing services. Without objection.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Include workers on ditches and non-profit waterways used for farming purposes in the same category as other agricultural workers under the NLRB. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Increase provision for grants to states for unemployment compensation and employment service administration from \$187.3 million to \$213.6 million. Standing, 72-76. Teller, 109-114.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- Increase from \$6 million to \$7,339 million funds for the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department. Standing, 65-95.

Fogarty -- Increase funds for the Food and Drug Administration from \$5 million to \$5,648 million. Standing, 61-100.

George P. Miller (D Calif.) -- Increase Public Health Service funds for water pollution control from \$3 million to \$3,793,800. Voice.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- Substitute \$3.85 million for the increase proposed by Miller. Standing, 35-56. Teller, 49-99.

Fogarty -- Raise from \$50 million to \$75 million funds for grants to states for hospital construction. Standing, 47-57. Teller, 83-87.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- Increase appropriation for hospital construction grants from \$50 million to \$60 million. Teller, 43-67.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Amend the Heselton proposal by increasing funds for hospital construction grants to \$70 million. Teller, 81-106.

Fogarty -- Increase funds for hospitals and medical care by the Public Health Service from \$32.5 million to \$34 million. Standing, 65-77. Teller, 73-100.

George S. Long (D La.) -- Increase Public Health Service funds for dental health activities from \$1.65 million to \$2.7 million. Voice.

RIVERS, HARBORS PROJECTS

After two days of debate, the House May 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5376) to appropriate \$412,391,600 for Army civil functions in fiscal 1954. Most of the funds were for river, harbor and flood control projects. The amount approved was \$3.6 million less than the House Appropriations Committee recommended in its May 23 report (H Rept. 450).

Former President Truman had requested \$683,377, 100 and President Eisenhower submitted budget estimates totaling \$498,650,100. Congress appropriated \$584,066, 600 for civil functions in fiscal 1953.

Debate opened May 26. Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), Chairman of the Civil Functions and Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, declared that in the future Congress "won't provide construction funds unless we have some assurance of local contributions" to flood protection projects. The House Committee

had recommended \$398,884,100 for Corps of Army Engineers work on rivers and harbors and flood control.

Davis also said it would be Appropriations Committee policy "to permit no new projects to be started" as long as "the war in Korea continues." This is the third year since the outbreak of the Korean war that the policy has been in effect. Davis said there is no "pork barrel" in this bill.

An amendment to increase a \$4.87 million provision for cemeterial expenses to \$5,067,900 was defeated by voice vote. Another proposal to earmark \$850,000 of cemeterial expenses to provide deceased veterans' next-of-kin with \$25 in lieu of a headstone was ruled out of order. Frazier Reams (I Ohio) offered the latter proposal.

The House May 27 rejected 24 amendments -- all designed to increase or provide funds for various flood protection projects. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) proposed a \$5 million appropriation for the disputed Tuttle Creek Dam in Kansas. He said it was necessary to prevent a repetition of the havoc wreaked by the 1951 flood on the Kansas River. But Howard S. Miller (D Kan.) called the dam "impractical" and said the people in the affected area "are decisively against it." The amendment was defeated by voice vote.

GOWANUS CREEK FUND HIKE

A proposal by Dewey Short (R Mo.) to add a \$6 million appropriation for the Table Rock Dam in southern Missouri was rejected on a 74-102 standing vote and an 83-117 teller vote. Short said the dam would "save a million fertile acres," and called it a "sound investment." But Davis argued there is "no urgency about this project."

Three amendments were agreed to by the House May 27 -- only one of which increased an amount recommended by the Committee. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) asked addition of \$400,000 to the Committee-approved \$253,723,000 for construction projects by the Army Engineer Corps. The House agreed to the increase on an 82-64 standing vote and a 107-94 teller vote. The \$400,000 was for deepening the Gowanus Creek Channel in New York.

But the House also agreed, on a 126-67 standing vote, to a proposal by Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) to reduce by \$4 million the amount the Army Engineer Corps could obligate or spend for construction projects out of the House-approved fiscal 1954 appropriation of \$254,123,000. This reduced construction funds \$3.6 million below Committee recommendations.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

As sent to the Senate, the bill contained the following appropriations for fiscal 1954:

Quartermaster Corps, Cemeterial Expenses -- \$4.87 million.

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control:

General Investigations -- \$2,275,000.

Construction -- \$250,123,000

Operation & Maintenance -- \$80,730,000

General Expenses -- \$9,616,000

Mississippi River & Tributaries -- \$52,540,000

Revolving Fund -- \$100.

Panama Canal Zone Government -- \$12,237,500.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Increase by \$400,000 funds for construction to deepen the Gowanus Creek channel in Brooklyn, N.Y. Standing, 82-64; teller, 107-94.

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) -- Reduce by \$4 million construction funds for rivers and harbors and flood control in fiscal 1954. Standing, 126-67.

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) -- Bar use of funds for purchase of land in Cheatham County, Tenn., by the Corps of Engineers. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) -- Increase appropriation for cemetery expenses from \$4.87 million to \$5,067,900. Voice.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- Increase from \$2,275,000 to \$3 million funds for Corps of Army Engineers surveys. Standing, 38-95.

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- Provide \$5 million for construction of the Tuttle Creek Dam in Kansas. Voice.

James G. Donovan (D N.Y.) -- Eliminate \$600,000 provision for a special survey of water resources in New York and New England. Standing, 35-94.

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) -- Add \$675,000 for the Middle Rio-Grande flood-control project, New Mexico. Standing, 58-114.

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) -- Add \$2 million for bank stabilization along the Arkansas River. Standing, 50-99.

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- Add \$6 million for the Table Rock Dam project in Southern Missouri. Standing, 74-102; teller, 83-117.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- Earmark \$400,000 for flood protective work at Johnsonburg, Pa. Standing, 47-102.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Add \$1 million for the Los Angeles drainage area; \$1.2 million for Whittier Narrows; and \$500,000 for San Antonio Reservoir. Standing, 34-86.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- Add \$1,835,000 to \$4 million recommended for the Cheatham Lock Dam in Tennessee. Voice.

James S. Golden (R Ky.) -- Add \$590,000 for the flood-control project at Pineville, Ky. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Add \$989,000 for flood control work at Cape Girardeau, Mo., project. Standing, 47-93.

Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) -- Add \$500,000 for Humboldt Harbor, Calif. Voice.

Don Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Add \$2 million for the Chief Joseph Dam, \$1.2 million for the Albeni Falls Dam, \$2.7 million for the McNary Lock and Dam and \$8,179,000 for The Dalles Dam. Voice.

Myron V. George (R Kan.) -- Add \$1.9 million for the Toronto Dam, Kansas. Voice.

Robert Hale (R Maine) -- Add \$500,000 for Portland Harbor, Maine. Voice.

Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) -- Add \$228,000 for the Fire Island Inlet project, N.Y. Standing, 73-101.

John Jarman (D Okla.) -- Add \$800,000 for the Oklahoma City Floodway. Voice.

Edward J. Bonin (R Pa.) -- Add \$975,000 for Swoyersville-Fort, Pa. Voice.

Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.) -- Add \$1 million for the Anacostia River Basin flood control project. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Earmark \$2.5 million for Missouri River bank stabilization from Omaha to Sioux City. Voice.

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Add \$590,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain, La., project. Standing, 78-117.

Boggs -- Make available \$590,000 for the Lake Ponchartrain project. Standing, 84-113.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Add \$100,000 for Niagara River power survey. Voice.

OMNIBUS FUNDS BILL

By voice vote May 26 the Senate adopted a resolution (S Con Res 8) which would have Congress consolidate all appropriations into a single-package omnibus funds bill, in place of the present method of handling money for the various federal departments and agencies in 11 or 12 money bills. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and 45 other Senators sponsored the measure. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 542, 482).

Prior to passage, the Senate adopted an amendment, as a substitute for the resolution, which the Senate Rules Committee drew up at Byrd's suggestion. The Rules unit reported the measure May 12 (S Rept. 267).

The resolution also would require Congress to write into the omnibus funds bill an annual limit on federal spending on an item-by-item basis. The limit would apply not only to new appropriations contained in the bill but to the unexpended balances of past-year appropriations. The one-package funds bill would also contain estimates of available federal revenues.

Byrd said the purpose of the resolution was to enable Congress to regain at least partial control over federal spending. He said the current practice of appropriating the full amount in advance for "multi-year" programs had caused the accumulation by federal agencies of unspent funds which Congress could not control. He added that with the statement of federal spending on the one hand and of available revenues on the other, the lawmakers would know whether they were "voting for a deficit or for a surplus."

JUST "REHASH"?

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) objected to an omnibus funds bill on the grounds that the House "would have complete control over timing of the passage," and might delay action on it, leaving the Senate with too little time to consider and act on the huge money bill. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) called a one-package money bill "burdensome" and Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) said the Byrd proposal was a "rehash of a lot of ideas of people who know nothing about appropriations."

The resolution is one of several measures before the 83rd Congress aimed at limiting federal spending. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 482-3). Congress tried the single-package appropriations bill in 1950, but reverted to the piecemeal method after that. (CQ Almanac, 1950, Vol. VI, p. 113 ff). The 1950 omnibus bill, however, contained no item-limits on federal spending.

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

The Senate May 27 rejected a resolution (S Res 100) to disapprove President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 679). The resolution was rejected on a roll-call vote of 29-46, failing by 20 votes of the Constitutional majority necessary to disapprove a plan.

Eleven Democrats voted against, and one Republican, Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) voted for, the resolution offered by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.). (For voting, see chart, p. 710). The plan will go into effect unless the House votes to disapprove it.

Russell coupled his attack on the plan with a demand for a statement of Administration farm policies. He added the plan would give "blank check" authority to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee that held hearings on the plan, said it had been drawn to meet objections raised against a 1950 plan submitted by former President Truman.

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said Congress may find it has made the Secretary a one-man "super legislature." Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said the American farmer has "no better friend on earth" than Benson. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) argued that Benson would have the authority to "impair" and "scuttle" the farm program built up over the last 20 years.

Benson said May 25 he would consult with leaders of both parties before making major changes in the Department.

LUMP-SUM LEAVE PAY

The Senate May 26 unanimously passed by voice vote the Post Office and Civil Service Committee's substitute for a House-passed bill (HR 4654) to bar from 400 to 500 top federal officials from collecting lump sum payments for unused leave.

The Senate bill, reported favorably May 19 (S Rept. 294; CQ Weekly Report, p. 679), would restore the right to lump sum payments to lower echelon employees, with safeguards against firing an employee temporarily to allow him to collect. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 573, 380).

By amending the Sick and Annual Leave Act of 1951, the bill would abolish the right of top-level officials to take formal leave, and therefore to collect lump sum payments, after the bill's enactment. (The President could grant overseas officials home leave. Leave already accumulated would not be forfeited.)

Lower level employees once again would be permitted to accumulate as much as 80 days of annual leave (90 days for most overseas employees) and to receive lump sum payments for unused leave when they leave federal service. Section 401 (the Thomas rider) of the 1953 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, which would be repealed by the new bill, forfeits leave not used within six months after the end of the calendar year during which it is earned. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 103).

The Senate passed an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to prohibit pseudo-dismissals by requiring an employee to refund leave payments if he is rehired in a shorter period of time than is covered by his unused leave.

The bill would also make it easier for employees to use accumulated leave during the Christmas-New Year holiday season. HR 4506 contains similar provisions.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Williams -- Require reimbursement of lump sum leave payments when the recipient is rehired in a shorter period of time than is covered by his unused leave. Voice.

COMMITTEE APPROVES HOUSE BILL

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 26 approved another bill (HR 4506; H Rept. 491) to repeal the Thomas rider, but limiting lower echelon employees leave accumulation to 26 days (60 for overseas employees).

MORSE'S COMMITTEES

The Senate May 25 rejected a resolution (S Res 32) which would have increased temporarily the membership of the Committees on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare. It was rejected on a roll-call vote of 19-56. (For voting, see chart, p. 710). Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) offered the resolution, for himself and four others, on Jan. 13.

Under terms of the resolution, two additional places would have been created on each of the two Committees, one for Morse and one for an additional Republican. Morse had been on both Committees since the Reorganization Act went into effect in 1947, but was removed in this Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 93).

His colleague from Oregon, Guy Cordon (R), and Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), joined Morse and 16 Democrats in support of the resolution.

Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) of the Rules and Administration Committee submitted an unfavorable report (S Rept. 304) and argued that adoption of the resolution would upset the present order of the Senate and would be precedent for further requests for committee enlargement.

After the unfavorable vote, the Senate unanimously ordered that Morse be assigned to existing vacancies on the Public Works and District of Columbia Committees.

(In CQ Special Supplement 1-B, Members of Committees, eliminate footnotes after Morse's name on District and Public Works Committees, pages xv and xvi.)

DOCTORS' DRAFT

The Senate May 28 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4495) to extend the draft of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians for two years to July 1, 1955. The House passed a different version May 12. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 640-1, 680).

The Senate agreed to amendments recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee when it reported HR 4495 favorably May 27. (S Rept. 305). The amendments would continue \$100 monthly bonuses for commissioned medical men, and reduce the range of required service for those previously on active duty from 17-24 months to 14-24 months.

Bonus payments, in line with present practice, would go only to those who volunteer. Of the 13,500 medical men who have entered the armed forces under the doctors' draft, fewer than 50 have failed to volunteer.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Edward T. Wailes, May 26, as Assistant Secretary of State for administration

Edmund F. Mansure, May 28, as Defense Materials Procurement Administrator.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has nominated:

Samuel C. Waugh, May 25, to be Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, May 28, to be Undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Committee Approvals

Senate Committees May 28 approved:

Adm. Arthur W. Radford to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Adm. Robert B. Carney to be Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Nathan F. Twining, to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. (Armed Services).

Joseph E. Talbot, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, six-year term. (Finance).

JCS TEAM TESTIFIES

The Senate Armed Services Committee approval of the President's nominees for the Joint Chiefs of Staff followed hearings at which Adm. Radford testified that he would "divorce himself from any service affiliation" and be "as impartial in his judgments as anyone can be."

Radford is the first Navy man to head the JCS since its creation in 1947. He also assured Senators he agreed with top Air Force officers on the importance of strategic long-range bombing. Radford figured in a 1949 dispute over the B-36, a key long-range bombing weapon. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 641).

Gens. Twining and Ridgway and Adm. Carney were questioned briefly.

TAFT SPEECH ON UN

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Senate Majority Leader and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said May 26 the United States "might as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean War is concerned."

The declaration was made in a speech delivered in Cincinnati by his son, Robert, Jr., who did so because the Senator was in the hospital. It was greeted with criticism by some members of Congress. Other lawmakers refused to comment on it. President Eisenhower said at his May 28 press conference that he disagrees with the Taft statement.

In the speech Taft said, "I believe we might as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean War is concerned. I think we should do our best now to negotiate this truce, and if we fail, then let England and our other Allies know that we are withdrawing from all further peace negotiations in Korea."

He added, "I believe we might as well abandon any idea of working with the United Nations in the East and reserve to ourselves a completely free hand."

"This statement is going to shock a good many people who still believe in the United Nations. I believe in the United Nations myself, but not as an effective means to prevent aggressions. It does have many peaceful methods, by which through peaceful persuasion, it can deter and prevent war."

"I think we should call a conference for amendment of the charter..."

Taft said he pointed out a long time ago that the United Nations "could not possibly prevent aggression because of the veto power."

Congressional reaction came next day:

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee said: "That is the road that leads directly to complete isolation in this world and, I must say regrettably, to a third world war." Withdrawal of the U.S. from the UN, George said, would be "tragic."

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), a Foreign Relations Committee member: "I don't think we can take the position that if a particular negotiation doesn't turn out well, we should get out of the United Nations."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), a former UN delegate, and member of the Foreign Relations Committee: The speech "may have torpedoed chances for a truce in Korea," and "is a diametrical contradiction of President Eisenhower's statement."

Another Committee member, John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), said he felt we should work with our allies and with the UN as long as there is any chance for peace in Korea.

Some Republicans commended the speech. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said Taft "certainly spoke truthfully and spoke the sentiments of many members of Congress..."

AIR FORCE DEBATE

Congressional debate over the Administration's \$5 billion Air Force budget cut continued May 22. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 675). Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) said the cuts "just don't make sense" and that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson should resign.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) indicated May 23 that President Eisenhower's military prestige may be invoked to quell the threatened rebellion against the cut. Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) feared the proposed economies will leave the U.S. Air Force inferior to Russia's.

The President said May 28 that the reductions will not cut the nation's defenses beyond a margin of safety. Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) of the Senate Republican Conference asserted May 25 that the country will "support the judgment" of the President as to "proper" air strength.

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) declared May 26 that the budget is an "invitation" for an enemy attack.

House Votes: Appropriations

1. Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department Appropriations for 1954 (HR 5246). Make appropriations of \$1,981 billion for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare for fiscal 1954. Fogarty (D R.I.) amendment to increase by \$6 million funds allocated for payments to school districts in areas affected by federal activities. Agreed to, 236-156, May 26. (See story, p. 703).

2. Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department Appropriations for 1954 (HR 5246). Fogarty (D R.I.) motion to recommit with instructions to increase from \$50 million to \$75 million funds allocated for hospital construction. Rejected, 197-203, May 26.

3. Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department Appropriations for 1954 (HR 5246). Passage of bill. Passed, 395-2, May 26.

	TOTAL	1 2 3			REPUBLICAN			1 2 3			DEMOCRAT			1 2 3		
		YEAS 236 197 395			YEAS 61 31 198			YEAS 174 166 196			YEAS 16 29 0			NAYS		
		NAYS 156 203 2			NAYS 140 173 2			NAYS			NAYS			NAYS		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ALABAMA					5 Patterson (R)	N	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y		AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Harden (R)	N	N	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey (R)	N	N	Y	11 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	Y	Y						1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	?	?	?		AL Warburton (R)	N	N	Y	8 Merrill (R)	N	N	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	?	?	?						9 Wilson (R)	?	N	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y								
5 Rains (D)	?	?	?		1 Campbell (D)	Y	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	Y		7 Haley (D)	?	?	?	6 Doiliver (R)	?	?	?	8 Bentley (R)	N	N	Y
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	Y		5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	?	?	?	6 Clardy (R)	N	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y		8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	N	Y	18 Dondero (R)	N	N	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	N	N	Y		6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	N	Y	5 Ford (R)	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					3 Stikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	N	N	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	Y
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y						2 Talle (R)	N	N	Y	11 Knox (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y		10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y					2 Meader (R)	N	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y		4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 George (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Shafer (R)	N	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson (R)	N	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y		5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y		3 Forrester (D)	?	?	?	4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y	Detroit—Wayne County			
CALIFORNIA					9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?	Y	Y
7 Allen (R)	N	N	Y		7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	Y
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y		1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y					1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	Y
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	Y		6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Oakman (R)	N	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y		8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser (R)	N	N	Y						1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 Budge (R)	N	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	MINNESOTA			
12 Hunter (R)	N	N	Y		1 Pfost (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	N	Y
11 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y						5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N	N	Y
4 Maillard (R)	Y	N	Y		16 Allen (R)	N	N	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y		17 Arends (R)	N	N	Y					9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y		25 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Vacancy				5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips (R)	N	N	Y		19 Chipfield (R)	N	N	Y	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	N	Y		21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	?	?	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y		15 Mason (R)	N	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y		24 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt (R)	?	N	Y		14 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?	MISSISSIPPI			
30 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y		20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	N	N	Y		22 Springer (R)	?	?	?	7 Thompson (D)	?	?	?	6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					18 Velde (R)	N	N	Y	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y		23 Varsell (R)	N	N	Y					2 Whitten (D)	Y	?	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	N	N	Y						1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings (R)	?	?	?		3 Busby (R)	N	N	Y	3 McIntire (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Winstead (D)	?	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	N	Y		13 Church (R)	N	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	MISSOURI			
19 Hollifield (D)	Y	Y	Y		1 Dawson (D)	Y	Y	Y					5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt (R)	N	N	Y		8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Devereux (R)	N	N	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer (R)	N	N	Y		10 Hoffman (R)	N	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	N	Y		12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Cole (R)	N	N	Y
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y		5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	N	Y		4 McVey (R)	N	N	Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Hileman (R)	N	N	Y
24 Poulson (R)	?	?	?		6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					11 Sheehan (R)	N	N	Y	MASSACHUSETTS				11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y		9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	N	N	Y	7 Short (R)	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y		7 Vacancy				2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y						10 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y	MONTANA			
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y		4 Adair (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					5 Beamer (R)	N	N	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	N	Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y
3 Creteella (R)	N	N	Y		7 Bray (R)	?	N	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	NEBRASKA			
1 Dodd (D)	?	?	?		11 Brownson (R)	N	N	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	N	N	Y		3 Crumpacker (R)	N	N	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	3 Harrison (R)	N	N	Y

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS**RECORD VOTES**

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.
NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3				
2 Hruska (R)	N	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y			
4 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	N	N	Y	3 Gentry (D)	N	N	Y
NEVADA				19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	N	Y
AL Young (R)	N	N	Y	4 Latham (R)	N	N	Y	17 Bush (R)	?	?	?	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	N	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	Y	16 Powell (D)	?	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray (R)	N	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	N	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	?	?	?
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	?	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	N	N	Y
6 Case (R)	?	?	?	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	N	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	7 James (R)	N	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	N	N	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	6 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers (R)	N	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	UTAH							
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	Y	16 Mumma (R)	N	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas (R)	N	N	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	?	?	?
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	22 Saylor (R)	N	N	Y	VERMONT			
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	Y	N	Y	18 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				NORTH DAKOTA				19 Stauffer (R)	N	N	Y	VIRGINIA			
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	?	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	N	Y	4 Abbott (D)	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	N	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Brothill (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				OHIO				Philadelphia				3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker (R)	?	?	?	14 Ayres (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y
37 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	23 Bender (R)	N	N	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y
2 Derouelian (R)	N	N	Y	8 Bettis (R)	N	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	Y
26 Gamble (R)	?	?	?	22 Bolton, F. P. (R)	N	N	Y	2 Grahanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y
27 Ginn (R)	N	N	Y	11 Bolton, O. P. (R)	N	N	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y
32 Kearney (R)	?	?	?	16 Bow (R)	N	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Tuck (D)	N	N	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND				9 Wampler (R)	N	Y	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	N	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	*	WASHINGTON			
40 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag (R)	N	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Vacancy				3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion (R)	?	?	?	2 Hess (R)	N	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	N	Y	6 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	N	Y
43 Reed (R)	N	N	?	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Tolleson (R)	Y	N	Y
35 Riehman (R)	N	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	Y	N	Y
28 St. George (R)	N	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				SOUTH DAKOTA			
36 Taber (R)	N	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	?	?	?	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	N	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE				5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	N	N	Y	1 Scherer (R)	N	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Mollohan (D)	?	X	Y
34 Williams (R)	N	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	?	?	?	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Neal (R)	N	N	Y
New York City				12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	N	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	N	Y	OKLAHOMA				WISCONSIN			
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	4 Evans (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	?
11 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	N	Y
17 Couder (R)	?	?	?	1 Belcher (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Vacancy			
7 Delaney (D)	?	?	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	N	?	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	Y
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	6 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Laird (R)	N	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	TEXAS				10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	?
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	N	N
22 Fine (D)	Y	Y	Y	OREGON	3 Angel (R)	?	?	2 Brooks (D)	?	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	N	N
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon (R)	N	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y
8 Heller (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	N	Y	WYOMING				4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	N	N	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y												

Senate Votes: Committee Membership; Agriculture Reorganization

1. Committee Membership (S Res 32). Increase by one Republican and Wayne Morse (I Ore.) membership of Senate Committees on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare, and decrease by one, membership of the Public Works and District of Columbia Committees. Rejected, 19-56, May 25. (Morse was subsequently appointed to the Public Works and District of Columbia Com-

mittees, see story, p. 706.)
 2. Agriculture Reorganization (S Res 100). Adoption of resolution disapproving President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 2, providing for reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Rejected, 29-46, May 27. (By rejecting the resolution the Senate in effect approved the reorganization plan. See story, p. 705.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1		2		REPUBLICANS		1		2		DEMOCRATS		1		2	
	YEAS		29		YEAS		2		1		YEAS		16		27	
	NAYS		56		NAYS		33		35		NAYS		23		11	
ALABAMA	1	2			IOWA	1	2			NEBRASKA	1	2		RHODE ISLAND	1	2
Hill (D)	Y	Y	Gillette (D)		Y	Y	Butler (R)			?	?	Green (D)		?	N	
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Griswold (R)			?	N	Pastore (D)		N	N		
ARIZONA			KANSAS							NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA		
Goldwater (R)	?	?	Carlson (R)	N	N	Malone (R)			N	N	Johnston (D)		N	Y		
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Schoeppel (R)	N	N	McCarran (D)			?	?	Maybank (D)		N	Y		
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY							NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Clements (D)	N	Y	Bridges (R)			?	N	Case (R)		?	?		
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Cooper (R)	N	N	Tobey (R)			Y	X	Mundt (R)		N	N		
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA							NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE		
Knowland (R)	N	N	Ellender (D)	N	N	Hendrickson (R)			N	N	Gore (D)		N	Y		
Kuchel (R)	N	N	Long (D)	Y	Y	Smith (R)			N	N	Kefauver (D)		✓	X		
COLORADO			MAINE							NEW MEXICO				TEXAS		
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Payne (R)	N	N	Anderson (D)			Y	X	Daniel (D)		N	Y		
Millikin (R)	N	N	Smith (R)	N	N	Chavez (D)			Y	Y	Johnson (D)		N	Y		
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND							NEW YORK				UTAH		
Bush (R)	N	N	Beall (R)	N	N	Ives (R)			?	?	Bennett (R)		N	N		
Purtell (R)	N	N	Butler (R)	N	N	Lehman (D)			Y	N	Watkins (R)		X	N		
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT		
Frear (D)	N	Y	Kennedy (D)	N	X	Hoey (D)			N	Y	Aiken (R)		N	N		
Williams (R)	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	X	N	Smith (D)			X	Y	Flanders (R)		X	N		
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN							NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA		
Holland (D)	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	N	Langer (R)			✓	Y	Byrd (D)		?	N		
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Potter (R)	N	X	Young (R)			?	X	Robertson (D)		N	N		
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA							OHIO				WASHINGTON		
George (D)	N	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	✓	Bricker (R)			N	N	Jackson (D)		Y	N		
Russell (D)	N	Y	Thye (R)	N	X	Taft (R)			?	X	Magnuson (D)		✓	?		
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI							OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA		
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Eastland (D)	X	N	Kerr (D)			N	Y	Kilgore (D)		Y	Y		
Welker (R)	N	N	Stennis (D)	N	Y	Monroney (D)			✓	?	Neely (D)		Y	Y		
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI							OREGON				WISCONSIN		
Dirksen (R)	N	X	Hennings (D)	N	✓	Cordon (R)			Y	N	McCarthy (R)		N	N		
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Symington (D)	N	Y	Morse (I)			Y	Y	Wiley (R)		?	N		
INDIANA			MONTANA							PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING		
Capehart (R)	N	?	Mansfield (D)	N	Y	Duff (R)			N	N	Barrett (R)		N	?		
Jenner (R)	N	N	Murray (D)	Y	✓	Martin (R)			N	N	Hunt (D)		Y	N		

Action

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE -- The Senate Appropriations Committee May 28 reported out the State-Justice-Commerce Departments Appropriation bill (HR 4974) recommending \$1,104,379,882 for the Departments' activities in fiscal 1954. The House-passed bill totaled \$1,143,146,712. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 604). (S Rept. 309)

The Senate Committee May 27 voted to include a rider in the bill barring any U.S. contributions to the United Nations in fiscal 1954 if any nation which has been declared an aggressor by the UN or which has offered armed resistance to UN-sanctioned forces becomes a member of the UN Security Council. The rider was aimed at Communist China, and Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said only three of the 23 Committee members opposed it.

The Senate unit also recommended restoring a provision giving the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State and Commerce absolute authority to fire any employee if such action is in the interest of the U.S. The House Appropriations Committee approved a similar provision (CQ Weekly Report, p. 579), but the House knocked out of the bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 604).

As it went to the Senate for action, the bill carried recommendations of \$90,258,676 for the Department of State, \$177,975,000 for the Department of Justice, and \$836,146,206 for the Department of Commerce. All three figures were below House-approved totals. The biggest cut was in the \$510 million voted by the House for federal-aid-to-highways. The Senate unit reduced this to \$475 million.

The Senate unit did vote some increases, despite its over-all reduction. It allotted \$12.5 million for new airport construction, for which the House had allowed nothing; recommended \$3,056 million for construction starts on four new cargo vessels, for which the House had provided no money; increased by \$2.7 million the House total of \$24.7 million for the weather bureau; and added \$2.2 million for the agricultural census and \$9.4 million for a census of business and manufacturing which the House had disallowed entirely.

EISENHOWER ON UN

At his May 28 news conference, President Eisenhower said he does not believe Red China should be admitted to the UN under present world conditions, but added that it would be a very drastic thing to withdraw U.S. financial support from the UN if Communist China did become a member. At present, the U.S. pays about 35 per cent of the cost of running the UN.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE -- The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office May 27 approved a bill (HR 5174) carrying a total of \$3,444,145,000 to finance operations of the Treasury and Post Office Departments in fiscal 1954. The Subcommittee made no changes in the bill as passed by the House May 14 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 639). Of the total, \$611,895,000 is allotted the Treasury Department, and \$2,832,250,000 is for the Post Office Department.

COLUMBIA RIVER -- The Senate Public Works Committee May 22 approved a bill (HR 4025; S Report 303) to increase by \$150 million the authorization for construction of flood control projects in the Columbia River Basin. As the bill passed the House April 23, it called for a \$75 million increase. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 535).

The Committee May 22 also approved these other bills:

S 621 (S Report 298) to authorize the Corps of Engineers to spend \$8 million on the Lower San Joaquin River project in California.

S 1286 (S Report 299) to authorize the extension of a levee on the American River near Sacramento, Calif.

HR 2761 (S Report 302) to extend the time for construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill.

SOCIAL SECURITY STUDY -- The House Administration Committee May 26 approved a resolution (H Res 243; H Report 474) authorizing the Ways and Means Committee up to \$100,000 for a study of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Act. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 226, 284, 383).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee May 27 approved a resolution (S Res 89) to authorize the Judiciary Committee to spend \$44,000 for a study of juvenile delinquency, and report findings and recommendations not later than Jan. 31, 1954.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee May 27 approved a resolution (S Res 25) calling for a \$67,000 investigation of foreign investment and trade by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee May 22 approved a bill (S 967) to extend for two years the Hill-Burton Act, which authorizes federal contributions to the states for hospital construction. Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), co-sponsors, had asked for a five-year extension beyond the June 30, 1955, expiration date.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee May 25 failed to get a quorum for its first bill-writing session. Only five of the necessary seven showed up, and Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) ordered a recess until June 3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 614).

GOP Congressional leaders said that at a May 25 conference at the White House on a "must list" of legislation, revising the labor law wasn't even discussed.

CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg charged May 22 that a draft by the staff of the Senate Labor Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 685) of a bill to amend the law was "more repressive than Taft-Hartley" because, among other things, it would mean "political packing" of the NLRB, invite "state legislatures to be more anti-

union than the federal Congress dares to be," and would encourage "intimidation of workers by employers."

NEW MEXICO BALLOTS -- The Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee voted May 22 to subpoena ballots and other election records of Bernalillo County, N.M., for use in its investigation of the 1952 Senate contest between Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) and Patrick J. Hurley (R). (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 532, 606). The Subcommittee's action followed a decision by District Judge Deacon Arledge of Bernalillo County not to release the records except upon written authority of the Court.

A threatened clash between New Mexico state officials and the Subcommittee was averted May 27 when it was agreed they would share custody of the ballot boxes and other records. Judge Arledge had ordered the officials not to release the material to the Subcommittee.

Chairman Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) said the question of whether ballots in other counties will be recounted is still open. He said that a preliminary investigation indicated many election irregularities.

LIQUOR BONDING -- The House Ways and Means Committee May 28 approved a bill (HR 5407) to extend to 12 years the period in which liquor may remain in Internal Revenue-bonded warehouses. Under present law, distillers must withdraw the liquor from warehouses after eight years, and pay tax on it. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

DP LOANS -- The House Judiciary Committee May 26 favorably reported HR 5363 to extend the date for final payment of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans made to religious groups under the Displaced Persons Act (H Rept. 470), and S Con Res 25, to suspend deportation cases approved by the Attorney General (H Rept. 469).

New Hearings

IMMIGRATION -- Senate and House Judiciary subcommittees held hearings on President Eisenhower's proposal to admit 240,000 European immigrants above quotas in the next two years, and on other immigration matters. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 548, 671).

SENATE

MAY 26 --

Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) of the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee (No. 3), sponsor of S 1917, a bill carrying out the President's proposal, said the Administration had assured him that there would be no new immigration requests at the end of the two-year period. Acting Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, however, testified that he "can't answer for the future."

S 1917 was supported by Smith; Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin; Argyle R. Mackey, Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner; and four others. It was opposed by one witness.

MAY 27 --

Crete Anderson, of the American Legion, opposed the bill as a "back door attack" on the quota system.

He warned against the admission of "potential spies and saboteurs to our present 'powder keg' situation."

Mrs. James C. Lucas, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said the bill would admit "surplus population" to the safety of the U.S. to take the jobs American boys (in Korea) were forced to leave."

Merwin K. Hart of the National Economic Council also opposed the bill, while Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) said Chinese refugees, as well as Europeans, should be admitted.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) opposed the bill in a telegram to the Subcommittee. He asked that action be delayed until he returns to Washington June 5.

Nine Administration and private organization spokesmen generally supported S 1917.

MAY 28 --

William F. Heimlich, formerly a consultant with the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating the Voice of America, testified that thorough screening of applicants for immigration would take about 8,000 security officers two years.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom of the National Catholic Welfare Conference said passage of the bill would have "a tremendous effect" on the Italian election scheduled for June 7.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), supporting the bill, said "It is in the interest of the free world that these escapes (from behind the Iron Curtain) continue."

George Washington Williams of the General Society of the War of 1812 and Mrs. William D. Leetch of the National Society of New England Women opposed the bill.

HOUSE

MAY 22 --

House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 continued its hearings.

The following Administration witnesses supported the President's proposal: Secretary of Labor Durkin; William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General; True D. Morse, Under secretary of Agriculture; and Dorothy D. Houghton, Assistant Director for Refugees and Migration, Mutual Security Agency.

Durkin said the increased immigration would be "mutually profitable," and Morse emphasized possible contributions to the farm economy by the newcomers.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said he feared some Iron Curtain refugees might be planted spies.

MAY 25 --

The Subcommittee announced suspension of the hearings until June 8, after the Italian election.

GRAZING LANDS -- The Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee began hearings May 20 on a bill (HR 4023) to clarify laws governing livestock grazing on about 217 million acres of federal land in Western states. Subcommittee Chairman Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.)

is sponsor of the measure, which states as its aim the increase and improvement of carrying capacity of the land.

Gerald Kerr, chief of Range Management, Bureau of Land Management, said several amendments would make the bill compatible with the Taylor Grazing Act, under which the Bureau administers 80 million acres of federal land.

MAY 21 --

William B. Wright, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, called the bill a "conservation" measure, and asked for a favorable report. Testimony in support of the bill also was offered by Vernon Metcalf, A. D. Brownfield, and Farrington R. Carpenter, Stockmen's Grazing Committee.

MAY 22 --

Opposition witnesses testified. They included: William Voigt, Jr., Izaak Walton League of America; Robert W. Sawyer, American Forestry Association; Rep. George Miller (D Calif.), Rep. James E. Fulton (R Pa.); George F. Jackson, Colorado Izaak Walton League; A. R. Bohosky, Yakima, Wash.; Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.); Rep. James D. Polk (D Ohio) and Lee Hover, Arizona Game Protective Association.

MAY 23 --

Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, and Walter S. Schrock, Oregon Cattlemen's Association, spoke for the bill. Testifying in opposition were: Ronald Marshall, Lolo (Mont.) Stock Association; Spencer Smith, Independent Forest Farmers of America; Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society; Herbert Smart, Utah Wildlife Federation; L. F. Kneipp, formerly with the Forest Service; Grant M. Burbidge, Salt Lake City, and Charles H. Callison, National Wildlife Federation.

MAY 25 --

Rep. Sam Coon (R Ore.) testified for the bill. Opposing it were Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.). The group concluded hearings.

SENATE

MAY 25 --

A Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held a one-day hearing on a similar bill (S 1491) sponsored by Sens. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.). The group, under the Chairmanship of Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), heard the same witnesses, for the most part, as did the House group. Dworshak said his group would wait for reports on the legislation from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION -- The House Ways and Means Committee May 27 began hearings on a bill (HR 5106) to simplify customs procedures, as requested by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union speech. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 176).

H. Chapman Rose, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified that HR 5106, introduced by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), would help increase foreign trade. In a statement submitted to the Committee, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Samuel W. Anderson also supported the bill.

Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, opposed a provision of HR 5106 which would raise from \$1 to \$3 the duty-free limit for goods received by mail.

Alfred Beiter, president of the National Customs Service Association, generally favored the bill but opposed a provision which would eliminate the requirement that comptrollers must verify customs evaluations and duties.

Business spokesmen generally opposed the bill as a means to allow increased imports. Representatives of transportation interests recommended various modifications.

May 28, J. B. Colburn, customs attorney, opposed the bill as going "far beyond mere simplification..." Vincent J. Bruno of the N.Y. Commerce and Industry Association, supported the bill.

SHIPPING SERVICES -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters May 28 began hearings on a bill (S 1439) to require the Armed Services to use, whenever possible, private shipping services for seaborn transportation of commodities and civilian personnel.

Frazier A. Bailey of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., told the group American shipping interests are entitled to the patronage of the government whenever possible.

Adm. Francis C. Denebrink, commander of the MSTS, testified the bill would "jeopardize the ability of the Navy to carry out its responsibilities in support of the approved emergency plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

POTATO SUPPORTS -- The House Agriculture Committee May 26 opened a two-day hearing on a bill (HR 3895) to include potatoes among commodities for which a price support is not mandatory.

Rep. Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine), author of the measure, said it was not designed to institute a price support program for Irish potatoes but to remove what he considered discriminatory legislation.

G. R. Grange of the Agriculture Department and Kris Bemis of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, supported the measure.

Bemis, John Riggle of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and Sol Lavitt, of the National Potato Council May 27 testified for the bill. John C. Lynn of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recommended that no potato legislation be passed until changes in the Agricultural Act of 1949 were considered.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- A Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee headed by Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) May 22 began a review of security measures to protect atomic secrets.

The full House-Senate Joint Atomic Energy Committee May 26 received a draft of a bill from Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean "to promote and encourage free competition and private investment" in the field of private atomic power. Dean told members

"there is considerable optimism" that atomic energy for industrial purposes "can be attained within a few years." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 551-557).

Continued Hearings

CONTROLS -- The House Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on a Senate-passed bill (S 1081) providing for temporary economic controls. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 679).

MAY 25 --

Howard H. Gordon, Production and Marketing Administrator, Department of Agriculture, said the legislation under consideration would allow import controls on fats, oils and dairy products to expire June 30. He said this action was endorsed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Gordon added that Section 22 of the Defense Production Act could provide necessary protection for domestic agricultural programs.

MAY 26 --

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), author of the section of the Defense Production Act providing for import controls on fats, oils and dairy products, recommended the section (104) be retained.

Other witnesses, Otie Reed, National Creameries Association; Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, National Cheese Institute; Russell Fifer, American Butter Institute; and Robert Remaley, American Dry Milk Institute, favored extending Section 104.

Appearing in opposition was Martin A. Fromer, counsel for Cheese Importers Association of America.

MAY 27 --

John Marshall, executive secretary of National Association of Dairy Equipment Manufacturers; and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, testified in favor of continuing Section 104.

MAY 28 --

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, denounced the Senate-passed bill as a "sorry spectacle." He criticized the provision allowing for limited authority for a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents in an emergency. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 674). He called for a comprehensive program of standby controls that would offer "effective protection" against inflation in a future emergency.

FARM CREDIT -- Six witnesses appeared May 26 before the Senate Agriculture Committee as it concluded hearings on a bill (S 1505) designed to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the farm credit system and to create a farm credit board.

Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange; J. D. Anderson of the Production Credit National Advisory Committee; Sam H. Bober of the National Farm Loan Associations Advisory Committee; and John Riggie of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, testified for the legislation.

Opposing the bill were Roy F. Hendrickson of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives; and Oscar Haline of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa and the Farm Credit Board of Omaha.

Agriculture Department spokesmen suggested amendments to the bill and said that if the amendments were accepted the Department would recommend enactment of the bill.

CONTINENTAL SHELF -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee continued hearings on a bill (S 1901) to provide for federal jurisdiction over submerged lands of the outer continental shelf lying seaward of the states' boundaries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 682).

MAY 22 --

John Hussey, Louisiana conservation commissioner, testified that he would continue to enforce his state's conservation laws on the continental shelf beyond the state's historic boundaries until the federal government ordered him to stop.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of Independent Petroleum Association of America, recommended the resources of the continental shelf be developed under the existing Mineral Leasing Act, letting the U.S. Geological Survey have jurisdiction there as it now has on federal oil lands in the West.

MAY 23 --

A Washington, D.C., maritime specialist, Frank J. Zito, told the Committee it should allow coastal states to administer the lands in behalf of the federal government. Another witness, Patrick McHugh, representing the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, said the bill as it stood could interfere with international fishing treaties between the U.S. and other countries.

MAY 25 --

Louisiana Governor Robert Kennon asked the Committee to report a bill extending laws and police powers of abutting coastal states to the outer continental shelf.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) urged the Committee to accept his amendment to earmark revenues from the federal offshore lands for education to give "our 50 per cent school system a degree of perfection hitherto undreamed of." William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, endorsed the Hill amendment.

Two spokesmen for off-shore oil operators, James J. Cosgrove, chairman of the board of Continental Oil Company, and Clayton L. Orn, head of a legal committee for oil operators, testified they could get along all right under state laws or federal regulations.

MAY 28 --

Jack B. Tate, deputy legal adviser for the State Department, said it would make little difference in the development of resources whether state or federal laws are imposed on the outer shelf. He added that the State Department liked the term "jurisdiction and control" rather than sovereignty in authorizing development of the outer submerged lands.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., wrote the Committee he is definitely against extending state laws and boundaries into the outer shelf. He said, "This (the outer shelf) is a federal area, outside state boundaries, and to give the states a sort of extra-territorial jurisdiction over it is unnecessary and undesirable."

MERCHANT MARINE -- The House Merchant Marine Committee May 27 continued its general hearing on proposed changes to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 684).

H. Maurice Fridlund, counsel to American shipping lines serving essential foreign trade routes, said the proposed changes would wreck the Act and revert to a program of unconditional shipping subsidies which failed in the past.

Harry X. Kelly of the Mississippi Shipping Co. testified the changes "would destroy the progress made by the American merchant marine in 16 years and would encourage a dog fight for supremacy between all of our flag vessels in all of the ocean trade lanes." He urged continuation of the essential trade route concept on which the Act is founded.

L.A. HOUSING -- The House Government Operations Subcommittee on Public Housing May 27 received testimony that California public housing authority employees contributed to campaigns of opponents of an anti-public housing referendum in 1950. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 680-681; also, see page 700).

Abner Silverman, Deputy Commissioner for Operations of the Public Housing Administration, said he saw no violation of the law in the contributions, and admitted that he had contributed \$25 to one campaign.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- Three former government employees named by Elizabeth Bentley as members of a Soviet spy ring during wartime May 26 refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether they had ever been Communists. They pleaded possible self-incrimination but said they had never been spies.

The witnesses were: Julius J. Joseph, a government employee from 1940-1945; Nathan Witt, formerly with the National Labor Relations Board; and John Abt, former Agriculture and Justice Department lawyer.

MAY 28 --

Dr. Helen W. D. Markham of the Harvard University Medical School refused to tell the group whether she denied being a Communist to the University authorities. The Harvard Corporation had said May 19 it had concluded that Dr. Markham is not and had never been a Communist.

Harold R. Blau, English teacher at Brooklyn Technical High School, refused to say whether he is now a member of the Communist Party. He cited possible self-incrimination.

Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, retired City College of New York professor, said being a Communist is "completely incompatible" with being a teacher.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- The House Un-American Activities Committee May 23 released testimony given in closed sessions May 13-14 by a Czech refugee using the alias "Col. Jan Bukar." He said that while studying at a Moscow military academy in 1945-1947, his class was told by a Soviet Foreign Ministry official that Russia would "take over Western Europe before 1955." The Soviet plan was based on the belief that Britain and her allies planned to attack Russia in 1955, Bukar said.

A Cornell University zoology professor, Marcus Singer, told the Committee May 26-27 that he had belonged to a Harvard Communist study group from 1941 to 1944. Since the war, he said, he had "disassociated myself with all left-wing groups." He refused to name the other members of the study group.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION -- The Senate Investigating Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee May 26 questioned Aaron Copland, "dean of American composers," for two hours behind closed doors.

Copland said after the hearing he "did not invoke the fifth amendment" and "testified under oath that I never have been and am not now a Communist; and that as a composer and free man I have always been and am now opposed to the limitations put on freedom by the Soviet Union." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 648, 649).

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Chairman, announced Copland would be questioned at a public hearing on alleged Communist subversion of State Department propaganda programs. Copland made a lecture tour through South America in 1947 as a cultural representative for the State Department and this brought him within the scope of the inquiry, McCarthy said.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The House Ways and Means Subcommittee probing the Bureau of Internal Revenue resumed hearings May 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 650).

Katherine Nalley of the Bureau's tax ruling section and Sylvan Tobolowsky, assistant head of the Interpretive Division, testified that a favorable tax ruling was given John L. Leban of Schenley Industries, after former Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder personally intervened.

Leban wanted to buy 20,000 shares of Schenley stock at \$26.50 per share over a 20 year period, according to Nalley and Tobolowsky, and urged the Bureau to rule that if the market value of the stock exceeded \$26.50 at the time he actually acquired it, his profit would not be considered taxable income. The witnesses testified that the requested ruling was denied by technical specialists "all along the line."

According to the witnesses, Snyder twice called Charles Oliphant, then Chief Counsel of the Bureau, to urge a favorable ruling.

MAY 26 --

Three Bureau officials testified that Snyder intervened in 1948 and helped obtain a favorable ruling on a complicated stock transfer case involving General Foods Corporation and Ingleheart Bros., one of its subsidiaries. Ralph S. Gayton, Special Technical Services Division, and Craig S. Atkins and Nicholas Tomasulo, Office of the Chief Counsel, testified that for seven months various officials ruled that the merger could not be tax free.

NASHVILLE TAX CASES -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Department of Justice continued its probe of four indictments returned by a Nashville, Tenn., grand jury, described as "runaway" by former Assistant Attorney General T. Lamar Caudle. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 681).

John J. Hooker, Nashville attorney, said he was assured by then-Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in 1950 that tax fraud cases against two of his clients would be dismissed.

Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.), whose father-in-law, W. B. Massey of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., was one of those indicted, testified at his own request. He said that he saw Caudle and Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford in 1950 and that he was unable to have them dismiss the indictment against Massey. He said he would do the same thing for "any constituent."

MAY 22 --

Caudle said that he talked to Hooker several times about the indictments, but had nothing to do with the decision to dismiss two of the cases.

MAY 25 --

Ford testified that he made the decisions leading to dismissal of the two cases. He said the Justice Department concluded that prosecution of one man would be detrimental to his health, and that evidence in the other case could not be sustained. H. Graham Morison, one-time head of the Claims Division, said his recollection of the affair was "vague."

RFC -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on an assortment of bills designed to abolish, replace or expand the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and some of its activities. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 679).

MAY 22 --

Yngvar Brynildssen, chief of the Small Defense Plants Administration, told the Committee SDPA, which was set up to aid small business, would be crippled if the RFC were abolished. Brynildssen said he favored a bill (S 1523) to create an independent permanent government agency that would have lending powers and would take over the SDPA's work.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) appeared in support of his bill (S 892) to abolish the RFC and transfer some of its functions to other government agencies.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) testified for the measure he introduced (S 1523). Small business, said Thye, is unable to get all the financing it needs from banks and needs government help.

MAY 26 --

Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.) spoke on behalf of his bills (S 1912) to make credit and (S 1913) capital more readily available for financing small businesses. He told the group he was opposed to abolishing RFC.

Ralph K. Moore, Blue Ridge Transportation Co.; Gordon P. Street, Wheland Co.; Owen Cooper, Mississippi Chemical Corp.; and Roscoe Turner, Roscoe Turner Aeronautical Corp., all favored continuing RFC.

MAY 27 --

Edward Kassalow, of the CIO National Economics Policy Committee, supported retention of RFC.

George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business said he favored the approach outlined in S 1523.

Herbert Barchoff of the National Association of Independent Business, Inc., said he was for an independent small business administration and also supported S 1912 and S 1913.

Joseph D. Noonan and Albert D. Day, both of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., spoke for S 1913 and S 1523, with amendments.

John A. Long of Photoswitch, Inc., and Arthur Levett, of Harle Arms Co., both supported retention of RFC. Troy Arnold of Eastern Metal Products Co. testified that he would like to see the SDPA and RFC continued, but he favored a small business agency that would combine features of the two.

ARAB REFUGEES -- Hearings on Arab refugees in Palestine were concluded May 25 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Consultative Subcommittee on Near Eastern and African Affairs. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 681).

John B. Blandford, Jr., former Director of the UN Relief and Works Agency, recommended continued aid to the refugees. The following witnesses also testified on the need to settle the refugee problem: Dr. Millar Burrows of Yale and the Executive Committee of American Middle East Relief; Dr. Stewart Herman of Lutheran World Relief; Dr. Mary Roos, a social worker, and Rev. Karl Baehr of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

FOREIGN AID -- The Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees continued hearings on Administration requests for foreign aid funds. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 682).

SENATE

MAY 23 --

Philip H. Coombs, Ford Foundation economist who recently visited India, recommended more aid to India than the \$110 million provided in the Administration's Mutual Security request. He said that nation is a key to the cold war in Asia.

W. Raymond Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urging more emphasis on economic aid, recommended the sale abroad of \$1 billion worth of surplus farm products, with receipts to be used in foreign economic development.

A statement submitted by Thomas R. Owens of the Congress of Industrial Organizations called the Administration's \$5.8 billion request an "absolute minimum."

James Finucane of the National Council for Prevention of War recommended a shift in emphasis from military to economic aid.

George J. Hecht, chairman of the American Parents Committee and publisher of Parents Magazine, and Mrs. Margaret F. Stone of the Citizens Committee for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, supported continued U.S. contributions to the UNICEF. Mrs. Stone asked that the \$9 million request be increased to \$13 million.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) predicted Committee approval of the \$5.8 billion request, and said the Senate Armed Services Committee will review his Committee's action.

MAY 25 --

In closed session, Kenneth R. Hansen, Acting Deputy Mutual Security Administrator, reportedly testified that cooperation on shutting off strategic shipments to Communist nations is growing; that U.S. foreign aid expenditures would have to be increased if all trade with the Reds were stopped; and that an economic blockade of Communist China would be ineffective.

MAY 27 --

In a letter to Wiley and Chairman Robert B. Chipperfield (R Ill.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, William McNear Rand, Acting Mutual Security Director, announced that the Administration was decreasing its appropriation request from \$5,828,000,000 to \$5,474,000,000. A further reduction of \$50 million may be possible later, he reported. Wiley pointed out that fiscal 1954 expenditures would not necessarily reflect the reduction.

Wiley welcomed Rand's announcement as evidence of the Administration's economy-mindedness, but Chipperfield and several other Congressmen said additional cuts are possible. May 28, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) called for a reduction of the aid request to \$3.8 billion "in order that we may follow the action already taken by Canada and England in providing tax relief." He referred to a critical report on MSA submitted by businessmen who surveyed the program. (See p. 695).

N. E. Halaby, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for European Mutual Security Affairs, testified in closed session on unspent funds left over from previous appropriations.

HOUSE

MAY 22 --

In executive session, the Committee heard testimony on the Mutual Security program in France and the United Kingdom from Halaby; Maj. Gen. George C. Stewart, Director of the Defense Department's Office of Military Assistance; and D. A. FitzGerald, Deputy to the Mutual Security Director.

MAY 25 --

Hecht, Mrs. Stone, Finucane and Ogg presented testimony similar to that offered before the Senate Committee. Other witnesses at the public hearing were: J. T. Sanders, National Grange; Dr. Flemmie Kitterell, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Frazer A. Bailey, National Federation of American Shipping; Mrs. Robert E. Fisher, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Elizabeth Kendall; Norman W. Raies; and Mrs. David Smith, U.S. Committee for the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

MAY 26 --

In executive session, Stewart, FitzGerald, C. Tyler Wood, Deputy to the Mutual Security Director, and John D. Jernegan, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, testified on defense in Europe, the Near East and Latin America.

MAY 27 --

Similar testimony was presented by Stewart, Wood and FitzGerald, who were joined by Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and Samuel T. Parelamian, State's Special Assistant for Regional programs in the Far East.

Appropriations

House and Senate units continued hearings on proposed appropriations for federal departments and agencies for fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 685).

INTERIOR -- Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay urged sufficient funds to push The Dalles Dam, Columbia River Basin, to completion at the earliest possible moment. Funds for the project had been scaled down to \$29.25 million from the \$58.4 million asked in the Truman budget. The revised budget asked for \$37.43 million.

Douglas Wright, head of the Southwestern Power Administration, May 21 made a plea on behalf of SPA's continuing fund. The original budget request was for \$5.65 million. The House cut this to \$150,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- Alabama Sens. Lister Hill (D) and John J. Sparkman (D) asked the group to restore \$3.4 million to the Army Civil Functions bill. (See page 704). They said the lock and dam system between Mobile and Birmingham is in danger of washing out at any time.

Reports

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE -- The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigating the ammunition shortage in Korea released a report May 23 charging that the shortage resulted in the "needless loss of American lives." The report blamed "unrealistic" policy guidance for the shortage, originally charged by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, retired commander of UN ground troops in Korea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 546).

The report said the "tragic situation...came from a combination of errors and ineffective administration which involved practically everyone in whom responsibility has been vested."

Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Sens. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) signed the report. Minority views were filed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Kefauver said he could not agree with the "sweeping generalities" of the report. He added that it is based, "as the Subcommittee acknowledges, on conflicting testimony between various Army generals."

The majority report made four recommendations: That the Departments of Defense and the Army correct conditions disclosed; that the Secretary of Defense make a monthly report on ammunition supplies; that the Armed Services Committee study budget and procurement procedures; and that the Defense Department survey all plants to determine conversion time in case of a bigger war.

The group also released some of its "closed-door" testimony. It was revealed that Van Fleet had told war correspondents he had plenty of ammunition at the time he complained to his superiors of the shortage. He said he did this to fool the enemy and help U.S. troops' morale. The secret hearings also disclosed that Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, contended "there are many inconsistencies" in Van Fleet's testimony.

MAY 29 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, May 29 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be included in the appropriate section of the June 5 CQ Weekly Report.)

Committees

D. C. FUNDS

The House Appropriations Committee May 29 approved a \$146,354,739 budget for the District of Columbia in fiscal 1954. This is \$5,210,236 less than District officials requested, but \$9,460,588 more than Congress authorized the District to spend in fiscal 1953. All but \$12 million of the District's operating funds are derived from District of Columbia revenues. Both former President Truman and President Eisenhower asked for the full \$12 million appropriation from Congress.

MONEY MANIPULATION?

The Senate Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations May 29 indicated it would ask the Attorney General's aid in locating Frank Coe, former secretary of the International Monetary Fund, after receiving testimony that Coe had played a part in a Russian-backed attempt to block re-evaluation of the Austrian shilling. Gabriel Kerekes, formerly with the Economic Cooperation Administration, told the Subcommittee that Coe objected to re-evaluation negotiations on the basis of protests made by the Czechoslovakian member of the Fund. Coe was said to have disappeared from his home two months ago.

WHEAT QUOTA HEARINGS

The House Agriculture Committee will begin hearings June 4 on proposed changes in the wheat marketing quota provisions of the agriculture law, Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), Chairman, announced May 29. The hearings will be on Hope's bill (HR 5451) which would, among other things, raise the minimum national acreage allotment from 55 to 66 million acres.

FOREIGN AID

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 29 concluded hearings on the Administration's request for \$5.424 billion in foreign aid. Frederick Crawford, Cleveland, Ohio, businessman, head of a team of experts sent to Italy by Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen, testified. He said that not one cent of past U.S. aid to Italy will make any "permanent improvement" there. But, he added, Italy is "40 per cent" better off now "than at any time in the last 2,000 years."

Other Developments

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower said his proposed reorganization of the Department of Defense would not result in a "single military commander with a super-staff." (See page 701). The President's statement was in a letter to Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), made public May 29.

REVENUE OFFICES

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee said May 29 that a

reduction from 17 to nine of Internal Revenue District offices was not enough. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey announced the streamlining May 28, effective July 1. Said Reed, "I hoped the entire superstructure...could have been eliminated."

"TIDELANDS" BILL SIGNED

President Eisenhower May 22 signed the long-contested bill (HR 4198) to grant states title to submerged lands and their natural resources within the states' historic boundaries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 638).

More than 40 Congressmen watched as the President affixed his name to the measure which was similar to bills former President Truman twice vetoed. It became Public Law No. 31.

The President said in a statement when he signed the legislation:

"I am pleased to sign this measure into law recognizing the ancient rights of the states in the submerged lands within their historic boundaries. As I have said many times I deplore and I will always resist federal encroachment upon rights and affairs of the states. Recognizing the states' claim to these lands is in keeping with basic principles of honesty and fair play."

"This measure also recognizes the interest of the federal government in the submerged lands outside of the historic boundaries of the states. Such lands should be administered by the federal government and income therefrom should go into the federal treasury."

RED TRADE

The Department of State May 28 said two ships owned or operated by British Hong Kong firms transported Chinese Communist troops along the China coast during the war in Korea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 684).

President Eisenhower said May 28 that certain kinds of East-West trade should continue. He added that the free world has benefited on many occasions from this trade. He added that no permanent philosophy on the subject has been developed.

A Permanent Investigations Subcommittee letter to the President, requesting his views on East-West trade, was "sent" May 21, according to staff members. But Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said May 22 that it had not been sent officially to the President. He called the request for views "improper." Vice President Richard M. Nixon said he had discussed the letter with McCarthy.

DURKIN RULING

Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin May 27 issued his first major management versus union ruling. He ruled that fruit and vegetable canneries working on government orders do not have to abide by pay and wage standards established under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 397).

CORRECTION

In fourth paragraph of "On Regulating Lobbies," CQ Weekly Report, p. 660, change party designation of ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler to (D Mont.), not (R).

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1. **Q**--With the 1954 mid-term Congressional elections coming up, I've been wondering: How have the "ins" and the "outs" fared in recent off-year elections?

A--Since 1930, the minority party has gained Congressional seats in every mid-term election except 1934. In 1934, the Republicans lost 11 seats in the Senate and 14 in the House. In the six elections, the minority has gained an average of five Senators and more than 41 Representatives. The most recent mid-term test, in 1950, resulted in a Republican gain of five Senators and 28 Representatives.

2. **Q**--Were there any really close House races in 1952?

A--The nine closest contests were won by average margins of just over 512 votes. The closest race, in the Fourth Colorado District, was won by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D) with a margin of 29 votes.

3. **Q**--If the witness immunity bill under Senate consideration is enacted, will witnesses who are granted immunity have any legal grounds for refusing to answer questions?

A--While a Congressional committee could guarantee that a witness' answer would not lead to federal prosecution, there are serious doubts whether Congress could grant immunity from prosecution for violation of state or local laws. This point was raised in a letter from John W. Davis, Constitutional lawyer, to Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.). If these doubts are well-founded, a witness, although granted immunity by a committee, might still legally refuse to answer questions if he feared state prosecution.

4. **Q**--What power would the President have to freeze prices, wages and rents in an emergency?

A--The Senate, voting on May 19 to extend the Defense Production Act to 1955, gave the President power to impose a 90-day freeze if Congress declares war or authorizes a freeze by concurrent resolution. A proposal to allow the President to order a freeze on his own initiative was rejected. The House Banking and Currency Committee began hearings on the bill May 21.

5. **Q**--How would an "item veto" affect appropriation bills?

A--Under present law, the President must either accept or reject a bill as it is passed by Congress. An item veto authorization, such as a Senate Rules subcommittee considered at a May 19 hearing, would allow him to reject individual appropriations but sign the remainder of the bill. The vetoed sections could be re-enacted by two-thirds votes of the Senate and House.

6. **Q**--What is "offshore procurement" in the foreign aid program?

A--Under the Mutual Security Act, some of the military equipment bought by the U.S. for NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) defense is manufactured in European factories. This way, the U.S. Mutual Security Agency hopes to bolster the European economy while pursuing the main goal -- mutual defense of the free world.

7. **Q**--I live in Duluth, Minn. Would the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway extend that far inland?

A--Several Seaway bills were considered by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee in hearings concluded May 21. Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley's (R Wis.) bill, in line with Eisenhower Administration recommendations, provides for a limited Seaway, reaching as far west as Lake Erie. A more ambitious project, calling for channels to Duluth, on Lake Superior, is favored by some Congressmen, including Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.).

8. **Q**--Do lobbyists before federal agencies have to register under the lobby law?

A--No. The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act requires the registration only of lobbyists who attempt to influence legislation before Congress. However, many federal agencies have their own regulations. For example, most agencies require lawyers who practice before them to obtain special permits.

9. **Q**--Are Congressmen restricted in doing business with the federal government?

A--Yes, federal law forbids a Congressman to enter into contracts with the government. In a recent case, Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) was acquitted of charges that he had violated the law by leasing land from the Department of the Interior. (The lease later was cancelled.) He said the transaction was not a competitive contract, and the judge ruled that there was no proof of criminal intent.

10. **Q**--Did Congress act officially to try to free William N. Oatis, the Associated Press reporter imprisoned on spying charges by the Czechs?

A--Yes, Congress passed a concurrent resolution in 1951 recommending pressure on the Czechoslovakian government, including severance of commercial relations. The Truman Administration did cut off trade and imposed other harrassing restrictions. The Czech government released Oatis May 16.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 654; (2) 654; (3) 671; (4) 674; (5) 681; (6) 648; (7) 683; (8) 660-2; (9) 667; (10) Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 241.